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in Paris  
Published simultaneously  
in Paris, London, Zurich,  
Hong Kong, Singapore  
and The Hague.

# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 31,449

PARIS, FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1984

ESTABLISHED 1887

## Democratic Debate Is Intense, Personal

By David S. Broder  
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — The Democratic presidential candidates clashed Wednesday night in the most personal and intense debate of the campaign.

The candidates disagreed on arms control, military intervention, the Middle East and domestic economic policy as they fought for advantage in Tuesday's New York primary.

Walter F. Mondale, the most aggressive of the three, challenged Gary Hart, Democrat of Colorado, to "pull down" television ads warning that Mr. Mondale's policies could lead to thousands of U.S. casualties in a Central American struggle.

He leaned across the table toward Mr. Hart and said, "Why do you run those ads that suggest I'm out trying to kill kids when you know better?"

Mr. Hart responded by criticizing Mr. Mondale's foreign policy judgment from Vietnam until now and voicing his bitterness about Mr. Mondale's attacks on his arms control and civil rights records.

"Why have you questioned my commitment to arms control and civil rights when you know that I have just as much commitment to both of those as you do?" Mr. Hart said.

The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, while frequently interjecting himself as a peacemaker in the exchanges between the other two, also criticized their records.

He said he would do more "fighting for social justice" and "taking risks for peace" than

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Walter F. Mondale, left, and Jesse L. Jackson tried to make a point as Gary Hart, answered a debate question. Dan Rather of CBS moderated.

## Relocating Embassy In Israel Is Rejected By Reagan

By Steven R. Weisman  
and Francis X. Clines  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan said Wednesday that it would be "most unwise" for the United States to move its embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, and he strongly suggested that he would veto legislation in Congress to require such a step.

In an interview, Mr. Reagan said a bill requiring the embassy to be moved "should never have been introduced in Congress." He said the disposition of Jerusalem, the West Bank of the Jordan River and other areas "must be negotiated" between Israel and the Arab countries.

Asked if he would veto legislation on moving the embassy, the president said: "I am hoping I won't have to. But like the several previous presidents before me, I think that that is a most unwise thing."

Although the administration has opposed the legislation, Mr. Reagan has not addressed the issue publicly. He said the United States "has no right to put itself in the position of trying to lean one way or the other on those areas for negotiation."

The meeting with the president was part of a series of interviews by The New York Times with all the presidential candidates.

Mr. Reagan, looking relaxed, alluded to the presidential campaign when he declined several times to specify his plans for future budget cuts and revisions in the tax system. These were among the points he made:

In defending his administration's covert assistance to rebels in Nicaragua, he said he saw "no dichotomy" between U.S. support for the government of El Salvador and its support for those seeking to overthrow the government in Nicaragua. Both efforts, he said, were aimed at bringing about "democratic rule."

Mr. Reagan said that demographic changes were bringing a "day of reckoning" for federal programs that provided benefits to individual people, including Medicare and Social Security. He said he would seek to "reorder those programs" if re-elected, but promised not to "pull the rug out from under anyone who is presently dependent" on them.

He said that, if re-elected, he wanted to simplify the tax structure to "broaden the base" of federal revenues. He said this would be done by taxing people who are now "totally tax free" or who are paying "well below what they should be paying." Again, he declined to be specific, saying, "This is a study that has to be made."

On military spending, Mr. Reagan said the reduction in the rate of increase that he recently accepted would defer but not eliminate his plans for weapons systems and manpower. Other savings are to be achieved by changing certain "government practices," he said.

The president said that tensions with the Soviet Union "are frankly more evident in rhetoric than they are in actuality." He said he was "hopeful" that Moscow would resume nuclear arms talks but added: "We're not going to sit here and negotiate with ourselves while they sit out there not participating, waiting to see what we'll finally come up with."

Discussing Lebanon, Mr. Reagan said he did not feel dissatisfied with the information he had relied upon in recent months, despite the administration's difficulties in relying on Syria, Jordan, the Lebanese government and the Lebanese Army.

"We knew that what we were attempting to help with was a very complex and complicated problem," he said.

As he has before, Mr. Reagan repeated that "progress was made" in achieving a peaceful reconciliation in recent talks in Lausanne, Switzerland. The talks broke off earlier this month with participants saying they were at a stalemate.

"I still have to say right now the progress, the meeting that have taken place in Switzerland would not have taken place had all of us not done what we did," he said. He was referring to the peacekeeping force placed in Lebanon by the United States, France, Britain and Italy, which has now been withdrawn.

He said the Lebanese government had tried "to make peace with" opposing militias "and find some kind of broad-based government" and "didn't succeed."

But he added that "the very fact that all of us began to be subject to terrorist attacks" was "evidence of the fact that we were succeeding."

As for the bill to move the American Embassy to Jerusalem, Mr. Reagan said the effort "should never have been made, because if we

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Hong Kong Stock Market Slumps on News of Jardine's Bermuda Plan

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HONG KONG — Hong Kong's stock market suffered a sharp setback Thursday, losing 5.5 percent of its value, after Wednesday's news that Jardine Matheson & Co. planned to shift its holding company to Bermuda. The stock market staged a partial recovery toward the end of trading, but still ended off sharply.

A further factor in the market jitters was Wednesday's decision by another big trading company, Hutchison Whampoa Ltd., to pay shareholders a bonus and an increased dividend rather than put its profits back into its interests in Hong Kong.

Hutchison Whampoa said it would pay a bonus of 4 Hong Kong dollars (51 U.S. cents) a share in addition to its final 1983 dividend of 42 Hong Kong cents. The final dividend increased the company's payout for 1983 to 63 cents from 45 cents in 1982. Some analysts regarded this as an obvious sign of waning business confidence and possibly even more significant than Jardine Matheson's move.

The decision by Jardine, one of the biggest companies in the Far East, came at a critical time in negotiations with China on Hong Kong's future.

Britain's 99-year lease on most of Hong Kong expires in 1997, when China intends to resume sovereignty over the colony. Eleven rounds of Chinese-British talks on the issue have been held, and another session is scheduled April 11.

Beijing has said that it unilaterally will announce plans in September for recovering the territory if the talks with Britain have not resolved the issue by then.

A Jardine legal adviser, R.A. Moore, explaining the Bermuda move Wednesday, noted that the company's international customers "are uncertain about Hong Kong as a jurisdiction."

The company insisted, however, that the move to Bermuda did not signal a pullout and that the group's head office would remain in Hong Kong.

Within the first hour of market trading Thursday, the Hang Seng index plunged 72.95 points, or about 6.5 percent, to 1,045.90, the biggest drop since September.

After some analysts had described the fears caused by Jardine's announcement as overdone, there were signs of some returning confidence. The market closed down 61.76 points, to 1,057.09, less of a loss for the day than many analysts had expected. But the loss was still a steep 5.5 percent from Wednesday.

In Hong Kong trading Thursday, Jardine shares dropped to a low of about 10.70 Hong Kong dollars, before closing at 11.30 dollars, down 1.30 dollars from Wednesday.

British diplomats negotiating the future of Hong Kong with China were surprised that Jardine would move its holding company to Bermuda, a British Embassy spokesman in Beijing, Nigel Inkster, said Thursday.

China's Foreign Ministry remained silent on the Jardine move.

The independent Hong Kong Standard, in an editorial Thursday, said Jardine's decision to move its holding company to Bermuda was like "hearing that the Queen of England is to emigrate to Australia."

(Reuters, AP, UPI)

## South Africa Increases Funding 21% For Military

By Alan Cowell  
New York Times Service

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa announced a 21.4-percent increase Wednesday in military spending for the coming year and said that hopes of a cut because of regional peace initiatives would be "unrealistic."

Owen Horwood, the finance minister, told Parliament in Cape Town when he presented his 1984-85 budget that the increase would bring military spending to the equivalent of \$3,004 billion.

As a share of total spending, he said, the figure was the same as last year — 15 percent. The overall budget, he said, totaled \$20.7 billion.

Mr. Horwood said an immediate drop in military expenditures after recent peace moves toward Angola and Mozambique might raise premature hopes.

"But if, as we all fervently trust, the initiatives prove to be enduring," he said, "a downward trend in real and proportional defense expenditure may certainly be expected in due course."

The projections reflected a substantial increase in military spending since 1975-76, when South Africa — confronted with the collapse of Portuguese colonial rule along its borders and the loss of a buffer of white-run countries — made its first incursion into Angola.

According to the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London, spending in 1975-76 was \$1,332 billion, in support of a standing army of 50,500. The institute's most recent figures put the army at 82,400.

The increase is attributed by Western specialists to a militarization that has forced South Africa's black-ruled neighbors to reach settlements that would once have been considered unlikely and that undermine South Africa's exiled black foes living in neighboring countries.

In recent weeks, Angola has formed what is called a Joint Monitoring Commission with South Africa to oversee the withdrawal of South African troops from southern Angola, along with curbs on the activities of the South-West Africa People's Organization.

SWAPO has been fighting to establish an independent South-West Africa, under the name of Namibia, in a guerrilla war that has lasted more than 17 years. The organization is based in Angola.

On March 16, Mozambique signed a nonaggression treaty with South Africa in which it promised to curb the military activities of the African National Congress, the best known of the exiled movements seeking majority rule and an end to the policies of racial separation in white-ruled South Africa.

In both cases, Western diplomats said, South Africa's military strength — displayed either by direct incursions or by support of insurgent movements in the two former Portuguese colonies — had



STORMS KILL 62 — Police and power company workmen in Georgia inspected a truck that was heavily damaged when a large tree fell on it, blown over by heavy winds in storms that hit most of the south Atlantic states and killed 62 in the Carolinas. Page 3.

## Iraq Claims Hits on 'Enemy' Ships And Downing of 2 Iranian Copters

The Associated Press

NICOSIA — Iraqi naval vessels and jets scored "direct hits on four enemy naval targets" and downed two Iranian helicopter gunships in the northeastern sector of the Gulf region Thursday, according to Iraqi radio.

The Iranian foreign minister, Ali Akbar Velayati, summoned foreign ambassadors in Tehran to complain about "the insane attacks by Iraqi planes against foreign ships in international waters," the Iranian news agency reported.

In Athens, Greece's Merchant Marine Ministry said that an Iraqi missile struck the engine room of the Greek freighter Lapetos at the head of the Gulf Thursday, causing a fire to break out.

The 16 crew members were unhurt. They abandoned the 16,230-ton ship and were picked up by a tug, a ministry official said. Officials said the vessel was thought to have been fired on from land. The Lapetos was damaged at the head of the Gulf in December when it was strafed by an Iraqi plane.

Commenting on Iraqi air and sea attacks against Iranian and foreign-owned ships in the Gulf, Mr. Velayati was quoted as saying: "Iraqi, both superpowers are welcome."

as saying: "Is there still anybody asking why Iran does not [want to] make peace with Iraq?"

Baghdad radio, broadcasting a statement by an Iraqi military spokesman monitored in Nicosia, said the four naval targets were spotted at dawn Thursday sailing toward Bandar Khomeini on the Khor Moussa waterway, about 120 kilometers (72 miles) east of the Shatt al-Arab estuary.

The spokesman, who did not disclose the type of vessels involved, said the Iraqi Navy and Air Force launched "fierce attacks and managed to score direct and effective hits on four big naval targets that were seen burning with smoke billowing from them."

The Iranians, according to the unidentified Iraqi spokesman, "deployed two helicopter gunships in the region to rescue crews of the stricken ships." Iraqi fighters "attacked the enemy choppers and downed both of them," the spokesman added.

On Tuesday, Iraq said a "formation" of its French Super-Étendard planes attacked and destroyed two "major" naval targets southwest of Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal. Lloyd's of London said a Greek tanker and another "naval target" were hit by Iraqi missiles about 116 kilometers (70 miles) south of Kharg.

Iraq, on Feb. 27, announced that it was imposing a "sea blockade" on all Iranian ports because "Iran has prevented us from using our ports in the Gulf region."

## Lebanese Militias Agree to Stop Shelling Residential Areas

The Associated Press

BEIRUT — Rival Lebanese factions agreed Thursday to halt artillery attacks on residential areas after fierce battles killed at least 23 persons and wounded more than 150, the state radio reported.

The agreement was reached early Thursday at the first meeting of the higher security-political committee led by President Amin Gemayel, the radio said.

The committee was formed to disengage combatants and bring about a stable cease-fire.

Heavy shelling broke out Wednesday between Christian East and mostly Moslem West Beirut. There were conflicting reports on the number of dead, ranging from 23 to 37.

The committee, meeting at the presidential palace in suburban Baabda, also agreed to keep open the Museum Crossing between the eastern and western sectors of the city under the supervision of national police.

In addition, it agreed on a plan for reopening Beirut's port and airport under police control.

About 300 police are expected to take over from departing French troops on positions along the Green Line dividing the city's Moslem and Christian sectors.

The French, the last contingent of the multinational peacekeeping force, began their withdrawal Sunday and expect to complete it by Saturday.

Troops from the United States, Italy and Britain withdrew in February.

Forty French observers arrived in Beirut on Wednesday to help retired Lebanese military officers monitor the cease-fire with a force of police and army reservists.

The unit will man disengagement zones along the Green Line, in the suburbs, and around the strategic mountain town of Souk el-Gharb.

The new Lebanese security committee is made up of two representatives each from the army, and the warring Christian, Shiite Moslem and Druze militias.

Nabih Berri, leader of the Shiite Moslem Amal militia, called for a three-day general strike in the market town of Nabatiyeh and the surrounding areas of Israeli-occupied southern Lebanon. On Wednesday, there was a bloody clash in the southern hilltop Shiite village of Jibchit.

Lebanese reports said Israeli forces killed at least six demonstrators who were throwing stones.

Reports from Israel said three persons were killed and that Israeli-backed Lebanese militiamen fired on an angry crowd, while Israeli forces later sealed off the village.

The Military Command in Tel Aviv said four Israeli soldiers were wounded Thursday when one of them stepped on a land mine near the southern Lebanese town of Ri-hane.

The soldiers were searching an area after an explosive charge went off as an Israeli Army vehicle went by, the command said. No one was injured in that explosion.

Lebanese state radio quoted sources Thursday as saying that Donald H. Rumfeld, the U.S. special envoy to the Middle East, had agreed that the United States would attend future talks between Israel and Lebanon for security arrangements to replace those in the troop withdrawal pact of May 17 that Lebanon abrogated.

The sources said the negotiations would begin as soon as a "national unity" cabinet is formed in Lebanon.

Israeli sources said Israel has mediated an agreement between Christian and Druze forces for a pullout of rightist Phalangist militiamen from a strip of Lebanese coast between Sidon and Damour, south of Beirut.

The agreement, which has begun to be carried out, will allow the return of as many as 20,000 refugees to the Kharrub area north of Israel's defense line along the Awali River, the sources said.

### INSIDE

■ Secretary Weinberger, in The Hague, appealed to the Dutch to accept cruise missiles. Page 2.

■ President Mitterrand, in New York, sought to reassure Americans about his Socialist government. Page 5.

■ The Colombian government announced it has reached a cease-fire agreement with a major rebel grouping. Page 3.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ The U.S. trade deficit for February soared to a record \$10.1 billion. Page 11.

■ Leading indicators in the U.S. rose for the 18th consecutive month. Page 11.

WEEKEND

■ London's small hotels offer a respite from the conveyor-belt monotony of many giant establishments. Page 7.

## Canadian Sealers: Endangered Species

By Douglas Martin  
New York Times Service

CAP-AUX-MEULES, Quebec — For the 14,000 residents of the Magdalen Islands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, virtually all of life's necessities must be imported and the only industry is a money-losing, government-subsidized seal mine. Seventy percent of the population is unemployed at this time of year.

Now the islands' hard-scrabble fishermen cannot even count on the seals they have killed for centuries. A yearlong European boycott of seal pelts, a boycott of Canadian fish products by British supermarkets have dried up a once-thriving market.

"The seal hunt is on its last legs," said Dan Morast, a leader of the International Fund for Animal Welfare, the organizer of the fish boycott.

The fish boycott has spurred the British Columbia Fisheries Association and National Sea Products Ltd., the country's biggest fishing company, to demand a halt to the hunt.

In Ottawa, the ministries of trade and external affairs, which are concerned that the protests will hurt sales of Canadian fish products, are fighting the Fisheries Ministry, which backs the sealers.

Even the Canadian Sealers' Association has asked for a ban on the killing of the youngest seals, the whitecoat pups, as a tactic for salvaging what is left of the hunt. For years, a majority of the Canadian public surveyed in polls have opposed the seal hunt.

As a result, a fragile way of life on these rocky, virtually treeless islands is threatened. Fewer than 500 seal pups have been slaughtered this year, compared with tens of thousands in some previous years.

On the islands, fortunes balance on cod, herring, lobster and seals. Now the seals, despite a population at its highest level in years, seem to be gone. Every day, people sit around kitchen tables puzzling about what happened.

"No one gives me nothing for nothing," said Glendon Dickson, a veteran of 27 seal hunts. "Sealing gives me a dollar."

Richard Sweet, a friend, noted the sealers' quandary as he sipped his coffee: "When we're on unemployment, they call us welfare bums. When we try to work, they call us murderers and barbarians."

The two men tell how important sealing is to a cycle that has existed for generations. They tell of danger, blinding snowstorms, friends killed. They tell of the strain of dragging 300 pounds of pelts for three miles over ice. They tell of each losing as much as \$3,000 a

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Hunters skin fresh-killed seals on the ice near the Magdalen Islands.

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100 2nd Prize of \$ 5,000.00  
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Key: \$ 19,700.00

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## 62 Are Killed As Carolinas Are Struck By Tornadoes

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**BENNETTSVILLE, South Carolina** — At least 62 persons were killed and almost 700 injured when 24 tornadoes cut through the Carolinas, authorities said Thursday.

North Carolina reported 49 dead and South Carolina listed 13 confirmed dead from Wednesday's storms, which followed a path 50 miles wide and 300 miles long, from Newberry in central South Carolina up the North Carolina coast to Lewiston. It was the most devastating series of tornadoes since 350 died in Ohio and several other Midwest states on Easter weekend of 1974.

More than 500 people were injured in North Carolina, authorities said, and the injury count in South Carolina neared 200.

The tornadoes were spawned by a storm that began in Texas and was bringing wet, heavy snow to the northeast Thursday.

"This is the worst disaster I have ever seen in my life," said Governor James B. Hunt of North Carolina after a helicopter tour of the disaster area.

"It just made toothpicks of some of our homes," said Mike Tardis, director of emergency services in Scotland County, North Carolina. "Some of these homes were blown all over the fields, and there were people blown all over the fields, too."

Ernie Nivens, chaplain at Newberry Memorial Hospital, said he was driving in his car "and all of a sudden the wind became very violent. I looked up and there were oak trees in the air coming at us."

In Bennettsville, where 11 dead were reported, 300 volunteers struggled through the night to clear the wreckage of a 12-block shopping center where rescue workers expected to find more bodies.

More than 600 National Guard troops stood guard against looters in several towns in the two states.

Storm warnings were in effect Thursday for much of northern Pennsylvania, New York state, northern New Jersey, and southern New England. Many highways were impassable and rush hour was chaotic in several cities.

A state of emergency was declared in Atlantic City, New Jersey, where 18-to-20-foot waves, pushed by 70-mile-an-hour winds, caused flooding that closed the three roads to the mainland and washed out a section of the boardwalk.

At least five deaths were attributed to the snowstorm in the Northeast. (UPI, AP)

## For McFarlane, Power Comes Slowly National Security Aide Elbowed Around by Shultz, Others

By Leslie H. Gelb

New York Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — After almost six months as national security adviser, Robert C. McFarlane remains, personally, far less powerful on major policy issues than his predecessor, William P. Clark, according to White House and other administration officials.

Mr. McFarlane has, however, made his staff into a more powerful bureaucratic instrument on day-to-day affairs.

The most McFarlane can do on the big questions like Soviet affairs, Central America and the Middle East is a White House official said, "is set up temporary fences between the elephants to keep them for a few days, from trampling all over each other."

The "elephants" are Secretary of State George P. Shultz and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger. Their personal relations continue to be described as strained, and their policy views bounce off each other with regularity.

The source of Mr. McFarlane's power is his knowledge of substance and an understanding of how the bureaucracy works, not a personal relationship with President Ronald Reagan. The personal connection is what Mr. Clark, Mr. Weinberger, Mr. Shultz and senior White House aides have that Mr. McFarlane does not.

By all accounts, Mr. McFarlane knows more about most issues than his competitors, but most discussions in front of the president take place on a high plane of generality for no more than an hour or so, and detailed knowledge does not regularly prevail over personal ties.

Mr. McFarlane is known to feel that his ability to choose between Mr. Shultz and Mr. Weinberger or frame a consistent alternative is sharply circumscribed by Mr. Reagan's continuing insistence on cabinet-style government.

"The president wants differences between his two principal cabinet officers to be elevated to the Oval Office," a senior administration official said. "But once elevated, the president will deal with them only in the broadest macro terms, and that still leaves basic differences between Shultz and Weinberger unresolved and prevents the adoption of consistent policies."

Thus, Mr. Shultz has succeeded in getting Mr. Reagan to tone down his anti-Soviet rhetoric and press for improved relations, but Mr. Weinberger has succeeded in preventing agreement on compromises with Moscow.

For example, Mr. Shultz proposed and gained presidential approval in late January on a plan for gradually shifting most of the marine forces in Lebanon, but when the situation in Beirut became deteriorating rapidly in February, Mr. Weinberger was able to convince Mr. Reagan to take them all out in a few weeks' time.

Mr. McFarlane is said to believe that Mr. Reagan wants him to be more assertive. Accordingly, in the last few months he has appeared on several television talk shows. And in the garb of "a senior administration official," he has made himself more available to journalists privately and has frequently briefed the press on the meaning and strategic context of major policy decisions.

He has his detractors in the administration who find his thinking "mechanical" and much influenced by his career in the U.S. Marine Corps and as a military staff aide. Some critics say his responsibilities exceed his powers of conceptualization.

But without exception, officials say, he has substantially upgraded the professional quality of formulating and coordinating policy on routine matters such as deciding on aid levels and preparing for Mr. Reagan's trip to China.

On most matters now, officials maintain that "Bud," as he is known, has made things steadier and more consistent than under Mr. Clark, who is now secretary of the interior.

With a few exceptions, the National Security Council staff is still widely regarded as weak, but much better run than before.

Rear Admiral John Poindexter and Robert M. Kimmit, a retired army major, are No. 2 and No. 3 on the staff. Their reputations are as men who know how to make the system work rather than as people with particular points of view.

On the big issues, Mr. McFarlane is said to feel bound by Mr. Reagan's insistence on collegiality and consensus. In practice, this means that "everybody gets something," an official said. That, in turn, generally produces compromises that look more like a montage than a mosaic.

Mr. McFarlane has been trying for two years, since he was deputy to Mr. Clark, to gain agreement on a set of priorities for Mr. Reagan, such as reorienting policy more toward Asia than Europe, starting a



Robert C. McFarlane

visible dialogue with Moscow and making a hard push on Arab-Israeli negotiations, but without any luck.

"In an election year," a senior administration official said, "it is now a bad time to try to set that agenda."

At this point, Mr. McFarlane is said to be focusing on more modest goals, including some action on Soviet-U.S. relations before the year runs out, preventing further erosion of Washington's position in Central America and avoiding a war in the Middle East.

If Mr. Reagan is re-elected, Mr. McFarlane seems to be ready to start pushing his priorities all over again.

## Shultz Says U.S. May Drop Observance Of SALT-2 Limits When Treaty Ends

By Oswald Johnston

Los Angeles Times Service

**WASHINGTON** — Secretary of State George P. Shultz said Wednesday that the United States may abandon next year its policy of observing the limits of the unratified second strategic arms limitation treaty, known as SALT-2.

Mr. Shultz stressed that so far the Reagan administration is holding to its policy of observing those limits so long as the Soviet Union does likewise, but he added that the policy is not "forever." He said the policy could be abandoned when the treaty expires at the end of 1985.

"The treaty does have a time dimension on it," Mr. Shultz told a Senate Appropriations subcommittee, referring to the administration's belief that the Russians "push to the limit any treaty obligations" and could be positioning themselves for a "breakout" far above the limits of the 1979 treaty as soon as it expires.

Mr. Shultz was questioned on administration intentions regarding the scheduled launching of a new Trident missile submarine in late 1985. The submarine's 24 missiles would put the United States slightly over the SALT-2 limit of 1,200 land-based and sea-based missiles carrying multiple warheads.

The secretary ducked the specific issue of whether the administration has decided if it would dismantle other missile systems to stay within the limit. "I do not want to say precisely what we will do," he said, adding, "It's not forever, and that's as true for us as it is for them."

Mr. Shultz also told Senator Dale Bumpers, Democrat of Arkansas, who raised the issue, that he believes the Russians have developed a weapons advantage with the terms of the 1972 treaty banning extensive deployment of anti-ballistic missiles by keeping in place the single deployed ABM site allowed under the treaty. The United States voluntarily abandoned its site in 1974.

### War Powers Act Discussed

Bernard Gwertzman of The New York Times reported:

Some Senate leaders and White House officials have discussed the possibility of petitioning the Supreme Court to rule on the constitutionality of the War Powers Act.

### U.S. Army Rains Medals On Invaders of Grenada

The Associated Press

**WASHINGTON** — The U.S. Army handed out 8,612 medals rewarding individual performance in the brief Grenada invasion campaign although it never had more than about 7,000 officers and men on the island.

About 50 medals went to personnel who got no closer to the fighting than the Pentagon. Other awards were given to staff and rear-area support troops around the United States. The army defended the awards as a "valuable and effective leadership tool to build unit morale and esprit." The other services, which had many fewer men in the operation, have granted only a handful of individual medals.

In the aftermath of the Lebanese crisis, Senator Arlen K. Specter, Republican of Pennsylvania, said Wednesday.

Secretary Shultz, who has been highly critical of the limits the act places on the president's role as commander in chief, gave cautious approval to the idea of asking the court to take up the question, but suggested that it might be better for Congress and the administration to work out "a common sense" solution.

The War Powers Act, which was approved in the aftermath of the Vietnam War, has re-emerged as an issue between Congress and the executive branch because of congressional efforts to use it as a vehicle to limit the administration's ability to keep U.S. troops in Lebanon.

In his testimony before the Senate subcommittee, Mr. Shultz said that "how the Congress and the executive branch should interact in the field of foreign affairs, particularly in matters of great moment, is an extremely important issue and it has moved in recent years very much in the congressional direction."

Most of his discussion over the War Powers Act was with Mr. Specter, who has said that no U.S. forces should be engaged in combat except through a congressional declaration of war.

Mr. Specter said that "there has been some discussion between the Senate leadership and the White House to formulate a test case that would go to the Supreme Court of the United States, which would decide this question in a non-confrontational context."

## California Officials Issue Warning Linking Honey to Infant Botulism

Los Angeles Times Service

**LOS ANGELES** — In a finding that lends support to the association between honey and infant botulism, California health officials say they have found botulism spores in six jars of honey of various brands that had been fed to six babies who developed the disease.

The six cases are among 20 that have occurred this year in California, a fivefold increase in the number of cases reported at this time of year, Dr. Stephen Arnon of the Department of Health Services said Wednesday. Cases have been reported elsewhere in the United States, especially in Pennsylvania.

"It is clear that the public has forgotten the warning not to feed honey to infants which the state first issued in 1978," the physician said.

Infant botulism is caused by a toxin produced in the intestines by a bacterium called Clostridium botulinum, and affects babies of under 1 year of age. Although seldom fatal, the toxin can cause extensive paralysis, Dr. Arnon said. In older persons, the spores are destroyed in the intestinal tract.

Dr. Arnon noted that spores of the bacterium have been found in 10 percent of the honey tested by the state, and advised parents not to feed honey to babies, since it is not nutritionally essential for them. He said that even those honeys labeled as "filtered" or "pure" cannot be assumed to lack the botulism spores.

## Colombia Reports Pact With Rebels

The Associated Press

**BOGOTA** — A government peace commission and one of the main leftist guerrilla groups fighting in Colombia have agreed on a cease-fire after 18 months of negotiations, the government announced.

A government statement Wednesday disclosed no details about the pact, but sources on the peace commission said the Colombian Revolutionary Armed Forces, guerrillas of the military wing of the Communist Party, agreed to stop fighting in exchange for a greater political voice and the demilitarization of rural areas.

Defense Minister Gustavo Matamoros indicated, however, that the government would not be willing to pull security forces out of those areas.

The peace commission began

meeting 18 months ago with the Revolutionary Armed Forces, the largest and one of the oldest of Colombia's guerrilla organizations.

Final agreement was reached Monday and announced Wednesday, when an official statement was read on state-run television. The pact must still be approved by President Belisario Betancur.

Mr. Betancur, who appointed the commission, is the first Colombian president to try to find a peaceful solution to fighting between the government and the estimated 15,000 guerrillas since an armed insurrection began in 1949.

Negotiations also are under way with the April 19 Movement, the second-largest guerrilla group in Colombia. Two other guerrilla groups, the Cuba-influenced National Liberation Army, and the

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## D'Aubuisson Concedes in First Round of Election

The Associated Press

**SAN SALVADOR** — The rightist presidential candidate, Roberto d'Aubuisson, conceded Thursday a first-round election victory to a moderate, Jose Napoleon Duarte, and praised the Christian Democrat's campaign.

He urged the nation's election council to officially announce a runoff election between himself and Mr. Duarte, even though an official count is not expected until the weekend.

Mr. d'Aubuisson said his party, the Nationalist Republican Alliance, won about 31 percent of the vote Sunday and would seek a coalition for the runoff with four other major conservative parties that participated.

Unofficial results indicate that no candidate received a majority. A runoff is expected in early May.

Mr. d'Aubuisson said his party's estimates showed Mr. Duarte winning 44 percent of the vote. The Christian Democrats say Mr. Duarte won about 45 percent and that Mr. d'Aubuisson came in second with 29 to 30 percent.

The election council responsible for counting the votes is not expected to complete its work before the weekend.

Mr. d'Aubuisson said representatives of his party have been meeting with the Christian Democrats to discuss the runoff election.

His party is expected to suggest that an electoral registry drawn up by the election council be discarded and that all voters holding govern-

ment identification cards be allowed free access to the polls. There would be safeguards to prevent them from voting twice.

Mr. d'Aubuisson said that if his party won it would consider the Christian Democrats' strength in forming the government.

The conciliatory approach is seen as a political move to attract the less radical conservative parties to the d'Aubuisson campaign in the runoff election. Mr. d'Aubuisson needs almost total support from the third-place National Conciliation Party to defeat Mr. Duarte.

### U.S. Senate Opens Debate

The Washington Post reported from Washington: The U.S. Senate has opened its first full-scale debate in three years on Reagan administration policies in Central America.

There were clashes on the need for emergency military aid to El Salvador and the idea of covert action against Nicaragua.

Meanwhile, it was learned that a secret National Security Council effort to promise El Salvador "money within a week no matter what happens" in Congress was blocked by State and Defense department officials who remain hopeful that Congress will act in their favor.

The Senate debate focused on a compromise, backed by the administration and offered by Senator Daniel K. Inouye, Democrat of Hawaii, that would provide \$62 million for El Salvador instead of the original \$93 million requested. It would leave intact \$21 million requested for rebels fighting the Nicaraguan government.

Mr. Inouye predicted passage but urged that "each Democrat vote his conscience."

Supporters of the aid plan said that Sunday's presidential election in El Salvador demonstrated that the country was progressing toward democracy.

Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, denounced the compromise, saying, "The Senate is being asked to vote to support the Reagan administra-

tion policy of more guns, more bullets, more war. It is time for us to call a halt."

He has drawn up amendments to cut Salvadoran aid to \$21 million, enough to last until the end of May, and eliminate it then unless certain conditions are met.

A National Security Council effort promising El Salvador aid was disclosed March 21 in a memorandum labeled "secret" from John Poindexter, deputy to Robert C. McFarlane, the president's national security adviser, to Robert M. Kimmit. A copy of the memo was obtained by The Washington Post.

"Please have State and Defense go ahead and draft a cable to Pickering having him go in and tell the government and the candidates that USG will provide money within a week no matter what happens on the Hill. We will clear that message sometime before the election."

Thomas E. Pickering is the U.S. ambassador to El Salvador. USG refers to the U.S. government.

Mr. Poindexter was unavailable for comment Wednesday, but another White House official said, "I can tell you no such cable has been sent" and that none was planned.

### U.S. Reports on Attacks

A Pentagon statement acknowledging three guerrilla attacks on U.S. servicemen in El Salvador was made public Thursday. The Associated Press reported from Washington.

The Pentagon statement read by Senator Jim Sasser, Democrat of Tennessee, said insurgents attacked camps where Americans were stationed but that none of the U.S. servicemen was injured.

## Rebel Mines Damage Ships in Nicaragua Port

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**MANAGUA** — A Liberian-registered tanker and two Nicaraguan fishing boats were heavily damaged when they struck rebel mines in the Pacific Ocean port of Corinto, Nicaraguan officials said.

The Liberian vessel hit a rebel mine as it left the port Wednesday, the fishing boats, owned by the state company Alinsa, were damaged Thursday.

Nicaragua's Sandinist government attributed Wednesday's incident to U.S. "terrorism."

Corinto is Nicaragua's largest port, 94 miles (150 kilometers) northwest of Managua.

The tanker, which was identified as the *Inderchaser*, was the fourth foreign vessel damaged by mines in Nicaraguan waters this month. Fifteen sailors were reported injured in the three earlier incidents, but a Foreign Ministry statement made no mention of casualties.

Sources at Corinto, who asked not to be identified for security reasons, said the *Inderchaser* had loaded 10,000 tons of molasses and was about to clear the harbor when it struck the mine. The explosion ripped a large gash in the ship's hull and was forced to return to dock.

The U.S.-backed Nicaragua Democratic Force issued another warning that all boats should avoid Nicaraguan harbors, part of its campaign of economic warfare against the Sandinist government. The guerrillas have said that they have mined Corinto's harbor.

"The terrorism practiced by the United States government," the Nicaraguan government said, "directly threatens the security of international maritime traffic along the coasts of Central America."

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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## A Standoff in Salvador

Prematurely, even before the returns were in, President Reagan proclaimed El Salvador's election a victory of freedom over tyranny. The more realistic reading of a continuing process is that the first round was a standoff for democracy. The candidate most committed to democracy failed to get a majority; he'll be tested again in a tricky runoff next month and, if he wins, by the leadership he can provide.

José Napoleón Duarte, a Christian Democrat, won 45 percent of the vote by his party's count. That same tally gives 30 percent to Roberto d'Aubuisson, whose ARENA Party vows death to Communist guerrillas and equates Christian Democracy with communism. Mr. Duarte's chances now depend on splitting the rightist vote that went to the traditional, less bloody-minded National Conciliation Party.

The real pity is that Mr. Duarte cannot reach out to democrats siding with the guerrillas in Salvador's civil war. Fearing for their safety, they boycott the vote. They also broke, or were forced to break, a promise not to challenge the balloting with violence. On both sides of the divide, democrats are hostages to extremists. The best argument for Mr. Duarte is that his election might yet preserve a path to the elusive center and to negotiation one day.

The Reagan administration so mistrusts any opening to the left that it stands in serious danger of misleading the right. Now is the time to make clear that Mr. Duarte alone can still

persuade Americans that there remains a chance to advance democracy and human rights in El Salvador. In Congress, if not the administration, there are limits to the kind of regime the United States will support.

Mr. d'Aubuisson and his gun-toting allies believe otherwise. They dismiss even Secretary of State George Shultz's warnings as a bluff, a sop to liberals, mere election-year pander. Because they pay only lip service to democracy in El Salvador, they cynically assume that Mr. Reagan is doing the same. They think American prestige is so fundamentally committed to defeating the Salvadorans left that withdrawal of aid is unthinkable.

Let them note that even Mr. Reagan's urgent appeals have failed to win bipartisan approval of \$61 million in emergency aid. According to Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill, a majority of House Democrats now oppose any further military assistance, especially since the Pentagon confirms that about half the arms in guerrilla hands are captured or purchased American weapons. It would clinch their argument if Mr. d'Aubuisson were to achieve or claim victory at the ill-managed polls.

The first purpose of this election was always to persuade Americans that El Salvador's government continues to deserve sympathy and support. Having prescribed the election, the administration should not hesitate to try to influence the result.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Meese Should Withdraw

If Edwin Meese were magnificently qualified to be attorney general of the United States, it might be worth keeping his nomination on hold while a special prosecutor decides whether he should be charged with a crime. But he is not.

Even if he should win vindication after the weeks and months the investigation will take, he would still have far to go to qualify for Senate confirmation. Let Mr. Meese seek vindication — but let him withdraw his name.

Charges can be answered, and perhaps Mr. Meese can answer those against him. There is evidence suggesting that financial favors were traded for federal offices, that he knew about or had a hand in obtaining Carter campaign documents in 1980, and that he received undue favoritism in a military reserve promotion.

He may convince the prosecutor with repeated claims of faulty memory, both when he filed incomplete disclosure statements and now. But think how witless that would sound in someone supposedly qualified to be the nation's chief law enforcement officer. After telling the prosecutor that he acted unknowingly, he would have to satisfy the Senate that he would be a sharp Justice chief. The tension is too great.

Attorney General William French Smith did his duty in asking a call in Washington to appoint an independent lawyer with full power to look into the charges. Appropriately, he asked that the lawyer's mandate be broad enough to address all accusations.

But it is hard to see how Mr. Meese can

quickly persuade even a mildly skeptical prosecutor that he was oblivious to the legal implications of the favors given and returned.

Consider his promotion to colonel in the Army's active reserve. The Defense Department found the promotion improper because he had not fulfilled the training requirements, yet it exonerated Mr. Meese, who had made a special point of wanting no special treatment. Yet if he knew the qualifications and knew he lacked them, how could he not know he had gotten special treatment?

And if he knew, how should the prosecutor interpret the unusual reappointment of the chief of Army reservists who helped Mr. Meese? If the prosecutor finds no willful misuse of authority — only innocence to the point of naivete — what should the Senate conclude about his capacity to serve as a sophisticated crime-fighter? And of his ability to set the legal and ethical tone for an entire administration?

Mr. Reagan's loyalty to his longtime aide and friend is commendable in personal terms. But it ignores the public's interest in avoiding paralysis in the administration of justice. Mr. Smith is eager to leave. Still worse for the department's effectiveness, Edward Shultz, the deputy attorney general, and other top aides have left. A major department of government will be left idling in neutral as the investigation and confirmation process are complete. By proposing a candidate of unchallenged ability, the president would serve justice, justice and the public.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Other Opinion

### Jerusalem and the Embassy

The American position not to explicitly recognize Jerusalem as Israel's capital obviously is founded on major political considerations. Islamic emotionalism on the issue of someday gaining sovereignty not only over the sites in Jerusalem holy to Muslims but also over all of the city is deep and intense. The guiding U.S. view has always been that it is better to live with the unique anomaly of keeping an embassy in a noncapital than it is to risk harm to American interests in the Islamic world by doing what custom requires.

Some regard this position as craven. It is a position, though, that is based on the kind of practical weighing of interests that nations always engage in when trying to decide what best serves their own interests. An embassy in Tel Aviv may hurt Israeli sensitivities, and certainly it forces the American ambassador to log a lot of extra travel hours. But it is something that can be endured. Adopting the alternative course and moving the embassy to Jerusalem would, on the other hand, create an array of problems for the United States in much if not all of the Islamic world with which it must also try to maintain good relations.

The bill in Congress to move the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem, whatever its motivations, would, if enacted, cause conceivably grievous harm to American interests. Keeping things as they are by no means intolerable; trying to change them could be explosive.

— The Los Angeles Times

### On Mitterrand's U.S. Visit

President François Mitterrand returns to Paris after a week-long visit to the United States marked by a degree of warmth in French-American relations almost unthinkable in the history of the Fifth Republic. Britain, indeed, might almost feel jealous.

— The Times (London)

Washington was not really expecting François Mitterrand to so clearly manifest his willingness to go to Moscow. The news was even more surprising since the Kremlin had made it plain that it would not help Ronald Reagan in his re-election bid by agreeing to a U.S.-Soviet summit. A Moscow visit by the French head of state must be meticulously prepared, so that its purpose cannot be misconstrued.

— Le Monde (Paris)

### Iraq Hurts Its Own Cause

Any doubts about Iraq's use of chemical weapons in the Gulf war have been dispelled with the report of a UN team sent to investigate the charges.

For the last year, the world has learned with increasing disquiet that Iran sends boys not yet in their teens — some Iranian prisoners of war are believed to be only 8 years old — to fight this aimless war. The actions of Iran's belligerent mullah-crazy defy all reason. But Iraq, which has the tacit support of the big powers, cannot justify such deplorable action.

— The Statesman (New Delhi)

## FROM OUR MARCH 30 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1909: Indians at War in Oklahoma**  
NEW YORK — The imagination of American boys was fired (on March 29) by dispatches from Oklahoma City telling how 200 Creek Indians have taken the warpath under Chief Crazy Snake. In an attempt to recover their lands, the Indians are well armed with rifles and have a stronghold in the Tiger mountains. Six companies of Oklahoma militia have been sent against the Indians, who have announced the intention of fighting to the death. Houses have been fortified and scenes resembled the old frontier days. Near the town of Henrietta the bodies of 20 slain Indians have been found. Several white men also have been killed. Crazy Snake's warriors do not speak English and are as primitive as the Cheyennes or the Sioux.

**1934: Wall Street Art Patron Dies**  
NEW YORK — Otto H. Kahn, 67, banker, philanthropist and art patron, died (on March 29) in his office at Kuhn, Loeb and Company, of a heart attack. Widely known as a patron of the arts, he was president of the Metropolitan Opera for 23 years, as well as vice-president of the New York Philharmonic Symphony Society. Otto Hermann Kahn first impressed Wall Street as a young man of promise who would probably ruin his career by dabbling in such an unremunerative and thoroughly uninteresting subject as art. When he met the late Edward H. Harriman, they became associated in railroad and financial transactions of great magnitude. Mr. Kahn became known as "the man who made Wall Street art-conscious."

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone: 741-1265. Telex: 612718 (Herald), Cables Herald Paris.

Director of the publication: Walter N. Thayer

Gen. Mgr. Asa: Alain Lecor, 24-34 Hennessey Rd., Hong Kong, Tel. 5-28518. Telex 61170.

Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin Mackenzie, 60 Long Acre, London W2C. Tel. 836-4802. Telex 262009.

S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre B 732021126. Commission Paritaire No. 34231.

U.S. subscription: \$200 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.

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## Summit: An Eager Reagan Is Put on Hold

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — The mere thought of it brings gleams to White House eyes: a pre-election "working summit" with Konstantin Chernenko, winding up with a simple, interim agreement to put a ceiling on the most destabilizing of nuclear weapons, the intercontinental ballistic missile. You would be foolishly to make book on it. But some administration officials by no means rule out the possibility. When I say "some," let me offer one measure of the White House appetite.

When Jimmy Carter's national security adviser, Zbigniew Brzezinski, recently suggested on a television talk show that Mr. Chernenko, no less than Ronald Reagan, might see political profit in an early summit and a modest strategic arms-control agreement, one of the first calls he received the next day was from Ronald Reagan.

The president was interested enough in the proposal to send his chief negotiator for Strategic Arms Reductions Talks, Edward Rowley, for a chat with Mr. Brzezinski. Later, Mr. Brzezinski spent an hour and a half with the entire START negotiating team. This is bipartisanship above and beyond the general practice of an administration not given to taking counsel from Carter people.

The Brzezinski formula is so simple, by his reckoning, that the two top men could work it out without lower-level preliminaries. It would combine a Soviet offer to limit both sides to 1,800 missile launchers with a U.S. proposal for a ceiling of 7,000 nuclear warheads. This would hardly amount to a giant step in arms reduction. The Russians would be cutting back their total launchers sizably while the United States would be allowed a small increase; the warhead numbers on both sides would come down marginally.

U.S. negotiators see one big hitch. In the START discussions that broke off last December,

the "warhead" issue had been confounded by Soviet insistence on talking about "weapons." This blurs what the Americans see as a vital distinction between land-based or sea-launched ballistic missiles (which have a first-strike potential) and retaliatory nuclear counterforces.

The Russians could brush that obstacle aside any time they felt it was in their interest to ease relations with the United States — and most of the evidence now points the other way. Undersecretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger, for one, sees a "paralysis" in Soviet policy-making. Mr. Chernenko, Mr. Eagleburger says, "has yet to establish himself." With the real struggle for succession still under way, the tendency, says Mr. Eagleburger, is "to seek refuge in a bureaucratically safe but substantively sterile hard line."

You can have your choice. Arthur Hartman, the U.S. ambassador to Moscow, recently expressed hope for reviving talks on a cultural and scientific exchange agreement that expired in 1980 and was not renewed after the Afghanistan invasion. From his soundings, Mr. Hartman sees a Soviet "readiness for dialogue" but shares Mr. Eagleburger's doubts about a willingness to talk about big questions, specifically arms control.

Armand Hammer, the chief executive officer of the Occidental Petroleum Corp., has been dealing with the Russians for 63 years. Writing in The New York Times (H.T., March 15), Mr. Hammer contends that Mr. Chernenko "has sent signals that he is ready to talk." He thinks a high-level group of Americans should be sent to Moscow to prepare the way for a summit meeting, "which I think must take place this spring."

On the other hand, American members of the so-called Darnmouth Group of Soviet and defense experts have just returned from their annual temperature-taking with their Soviet counterparts and report that the Russians "showed no interest in even probing for possible openings." One member of the group is quoted as saying that he had "never seen the atmosphere so bad."

Mr. Brzezinski's argument is that "economically [the Russians] are bust and ideologically they are so discredited that revolutionaries around the world don't look on them as a model." Military power, he argues, is the "only asset they have in competition with the United States . . . and in terms of weapons development, they're about to lose their edge."

That is why he thinks the Russians might want to put a cap on at least a part of the arms race. Another reason, interestingly, is the same reason Mr. Brzezinski believes the power struggle gives Mr. Chernenko a powerful motive for an early summit meeting to establish himself as an international figure.

The fact that the Soviet authorities would not even receive a personal letter from Ronald Reagan (which was to have been delivered by Brent Scowcroft, the chairman of the president's Commission on Strategic Forces, when he was recently in Moscow) is hardly encouraging. Yet some Soviet experts say that only means the Russians are "playing hard to get."

That Mr. Reagan should have sent General Scowcroft as an emissary in the first place — and that he should have been so quick to telephone Mr. Brzezinski — suggests that Ronald Reagan, in election year 1984, is ready to deal.

The Washington Post

## Guarding The Fruits Of Détente

By Flora Lewis

VIENNA — Probably the people most worried about currently bad Soviet-American relations are the East Europeans. They are the ones most affected when the climate chills. Not only is their limited room for maneuver reduced, but also Moscow urges them to crack down on what exists of internal liberalization and reform. All lines are tightened when East-West tensions mount.

So what is now happening shows striking change in the East bloc. Détente left tangible traces. Of course, the easing of ties to Moscow is relative. The Soviet empire exists.

The ultimate example of realization is in the comparison with American threats to walk out on Europe if the allies do not do enough for their own defense. Soviet threats are to use force in the East if Warsaw Pact countries get restive.

But there is evidence of growing East European autonomy and influence that is dramatic compared with a decade or so ago.

East Germany and Czechoslovakia have had to accept and pay for new Soviet missile deployment in retaliation for the stationing of U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe. They have not hidden their reluctance. In conversation with Westerners, their officials do not pretend active support of Soviet policy.

This in itself is a big change. These officials do not attack Soviet positions. They argue that the West should be less rigorous, more understanding of Soviet complexities. But they do not say as they used to, and as Moscow still does with vehemence, that the danger to peace comes only from the West and that whatever Moscow does and says is right.

Western diplomats in Vienna at the East-West talks on the reduction of conventional forces believe it was the East Europeans who persuaded Moscow not to break off here too after the Russians walked out of the Geneva missile talks.

The Vienna negotiations, in 11 years, have not achieved any agreement. But neither are they pointless. Both sides have moved significantly. Now participants from the North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries are preparing a response to the latest Soviet offer, which includes behind-the-scenes checkpoints to monitor force levels.

The West considers the Soviet position an important but inadequate advance, and the offer is still on the table despite the breakdown of all other arms control talks. Evidently the Russians see some advantage in sustaining alliance-to-alliance negotiations, so as to keep hopes alive in Western Europe. But the Easterners seem even more determined to maintain their right of direct participation, instead of leaving it to Moscow to face the West over their heads.

The most impressive gap between Soviet and Eastern attitudes now has developed in East Germany, still one of the most orthodox and closely involved members of the East bloc. A year ago, West European diplomats thought Moscow would promote friction between East and West Germany as part of a campaign to frighten Bonn out of accepting U.S. missiles.

Nothing of the sort happened. Bonn maneuvered adeptly, offering a huge credit. East Berlin made clear it would not let relations between the two Germanys be dragged into a new confrontation. The recent, massive increase of emigration from East to West Germany has been East Berlin's side of the bargain.

No doubt Moscow could have forced East Berlin to stiffen and join in reviving Cold War fears. The fact that it did not shows it felt the cost would have been too high, both economically and in terms of more trouble in its bloc, when it still has to worry about Poland.

The rising role of East Germany parallels the increasing influence of West Germany in the Atlantic alliance. There is not going to be any reunification in this generation, nor probably the next. But each side of the divided country has emerged again as a crucial partner in its camp.

All the Communist regimes in Eastern Europe, with the possible exception of Czechoslovakia, have become more acutely aware that their own national interests are not always the same as the Russians'. They make it clear now that Washington and Moscow are barely speaking. They have no inhibitions on cultivating relations with the United States, as well as with Western Europe.

This is a matter of nuance, compared with the deep East-West split that remains. But it is an evolution of real importance. It is a fruit of détente that Washington underestimates. And it shows that even frustrating talks with Moscow are worthwhile, for they loosen rigidities in the rest of the bloc. That is good for the United States, and it is good for the East Europeans.

The New York Times



## The Democrats' Troubling Ideas on Foreign Policy

By William Pfaff

PARIS — There are serious differences between the foreign policy positions of Walter Mondale and Gary Hart.

Mr. Mondale says that while the NATO allies should contribute more to the common defense, the United States should not reduce its role. He calls NATO's nuclear first-use doctrine "embarrassing and dangerous and destabilizing." He emphasizes arms control negotiations. What he says about Central America is so hedged as to make it difficult to know what it would mean in practice. He would rest U.S. policy in the Middle East upon Israel and Egypt.

Senator Hart wants bargaining with the Soviet Union, is also opposed to the first-strike stance, and is somewhat harsher in what he says about the allies and their "nervous politicians" and "neutralist demonstrators." On Third World issues he is distinctly noninterventionist, saying, "Not every Third World problem is America's problem, for which there is an American solution." In struggles for local power, he asserts, "Neither our security nor the local population's cry for liberty is usually well served by our attempts to impose our will on them."

In this respect, Mr. Hart represents "new ideas" only if we can call ideas new that have been around since the late 1950s and early 1960s. Critics of U.S. over-involvement in Third World affairs, of a certain megalomaniacal insistence by Washington upon the relevance of everything everywhere to U.S. security, have long been making their way into American politics. They now re-emerge in the campaign of Gary Hart.

These ideas express what might reasonably be called a conservative view of history, and of what a country even as powerful as the United States can accomplish in shaping the actions of others. The peculiarities of U.S. political debate have made them seem ideas of the left. Thus, so profoundly conservative a figure as George Kennan, the author in the 1940s of the policy of containment of Soviet power, and one of the earliest and most eloquent critics of Western appeasement of the U.S.S.R., is today treated routinely by the American right as "soft" on Communism and a dangerous radical.

It is significant that Mr. Kennan was also long out of favor with the American liberal foreign-policy establishment. For more than three decades U.S. policy has been in the hands of people with a very grand view of the American role. These have been people on both left and right of the national political divide. Those on the left emphasized vast world reforms; the right took a more militarized view of things; but both were convinced that the confrontation between Communism and Americanism was what history really had all been leading up to.

But more than ideas are at stake in a U.S. presidential race, and here the idiosyncrasies of the American system for nominating presidential candidates, and the Hart candidacy itself, provoke some troubling thoughts.

Political leadership is a matter of character as well as ideas. The Ameri-

can system, as it has developed under the malign influence of television and the big money required by a candidate, places a premium upon salable personality and "image." This is a widely deplored fact. Mr. Hart owes his present place to no sustained record of national accomplishment.

He has served honorably as senator from a lively populated Western state and seems to have earned respect in Washington. He is, nonetheless, one more man whistling out of the metaphorical nowhere to claim the highest office of the republic.

Experience with such men is not reassuring. Ronald Reagan has proven to be a superb leader — the best one in the White House in 20 years — but with bonehead ideas. His is the

most ignorant administration in a generation. Jimmy Carter had no ability to lead and very confused ideas, however well-intentioned. These criticisms have nothing to do with the orientation of their administrations — one can have effective and intelligent government and policy from either left or right. The problem is that the men have been inadequate.

Character counts. Intelligence counts. The United States now is electing presidents whom the electorate has neither time nor opportunity to examine in a serious way.

It is an old problem of the American way of doing things, even when presidents emerged from smoke-filled rooms. Warren Harding was a fool, and Rutherford B. Hayes and

Benjamin Harrison were ineffectual. When Chester A. Arthur became president (after the assassination of James Garfield), a friend is reported to have exclaimed, "My God! Chet Arthur in the White House!"

Richard Nixon and Lyndon Johnson were driven men, even twisted men, but at least people had a good idea who they were when they voted for them.

Old as this leadership problem may be in the American system, television, hype and unrestrained advertising are making it progressively worse. The costs to the nation have become too great for people to sit back and take it all as inevitable. It is not inevitable that Americans do things this way.

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## The Debate Is 'Shamelessly' Pro-Israel

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — Walter Mondale and Gary Hart are slugging it out right now on one key issue: who can do the most for Israel. Each promises to move the American Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem if elected. Though both have been admirably faithful in their support for Israel over the years, each accuses the other of perfidy.

You might think the Jewish community would be pleased at such intense expressions of concern for Israel. There are a great many Jewish voters in New York, which holds its presidential primary next week, and the candidates are obviously out for their approval.

But the truth is that many American Jews are not happy at this extravagant courting of their votes. In conversations in the last few days some have been uneasy and even angry at the phenomenon. They have called it, among other things, shameless politics, pandering, vulgar, stupid, insulting. What is going on here?

The first thing to be said is that the Mondale and Hart talk has precious little relevance to the real world in which Israel must act. The New York Times correspondent in Jerusalem, David Shipley, reports that Israelis view it all with detachment and a certain cynicism, seeing the competing promises as campaign gabble that is not likely to affect their lives.

The question of moving the embassy to Jerusalem is a good example of politics divorced from reality. Past candidates have pledged to make the move, but almost none have done so, and for good reasons.

Israel is in control of a united Jerusalem and as a practical matter will remain so indefinitely. No imaginable American political leader will favor redrawing the city. So there is no need for practical action.

The political symbol of Jerusalem is extremely important to Muslims — not only in Arab countries but as far away as Indonesia and Pakistan. The Roman Catholic Church, too, opposes any formal acceptance of de jure Israeli sovereignty over all of Jerusalem. It is because governments do not want pointlessly to offend those feelings that all but Costa Rica

States to the life and health of Israel. The increasing flow of aid and all the human ties between the two countries testify to that. Given the reality, a demand for reiterated reassurance might seem to reflect uncertainty rather than strength.

Jewish history has made realism an essential quality. Most American Jewish leaders are immensely practical men and women. Yet politicians evidently have the impression that they want to hear glowing fantasies about Israel, not realistic appraisals.

One reason must be a kind of Gresham's competition. No group or leader wants to be seen lagging behind another in support for Israel. In private they critic and disagree as anyone would on political issues. But in public they countenance no disagreement, and anyone who finds an Israeli policy less than perfect is likely to be called "anti-Israel."

Fantasy is bad for politics. When voters demand fantasies from politicians, they feel betrayed when the miracles do not happen — and then may demand more reassurances. It is time for Jewish community leaders to break this demeaning cycle in which they and the politicians are caught.

The New York Times

## LETTER TO THE EDITOR

### India's Other Sikhs

William Claiborne's report on Sikh revolt in Punjab ("Sikh Radical Wars New Delhi of Punjab Revolt," March 23) yet again offers the specious and brittle theory that Sikh fundamentalism is sweeping that state and inspiring hundreds of fanatical youths. Much of your recent coverage on Punjab also seeks to profile Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale as a "Sikh Khomeini" surrounded by awed disciples. Such analysis is absurd and ludicrous. And the parallel Western reporters find with Shiite Iran is, to say the least, unfortunate.

I am but one among thousands of prosperous and successful Sikhs who live all over India, not just in Punjab. You will find the flourishing Sikh businessman or entrepreneur not in

the shadow of the Golden Temple in Amritsar but in far-flung areas such as Cochin, Bangalore, Calcutta, Bombay and Kanpur. Any thought of these well-entrenched Sikhs backing the call for autonomy by a bunch of misguided extremists — who are distorting the peaceful tenets of the Holy Book, the "Gur Granth Sahib" — is wishful thinking.

Most Sikhs have no quarrel with their brother community, the Hindus, as is evident by numerous examples of intermarriage, and will staunchly support any official moves to ultimately put away the extremists of the Bhindranwale faction of the Akali Dal. But legitimate demands such as accelerating Chandigarh as the capital of Punjab and increasing the state's power ought to be granted.

No one needs to teach the Sikhs the value of "patience" — they remain Indians first and Sikhs next. If matters were ultimately to go wrong in Punjab, it would be the Sikhs elsewhere in the country who would suffer irreparably — not the Hindus, the Muslims, Christians, Jains or Parsis of India.

S.S. SEKHON  
Paris

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هكزلن الاصل

## Mitterrand Soothes Fear In U.S. of His Socialism

'We Haven't Collectivized Economy,' He Reassures Luncheon in New York

By Richard Bernstein

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — During his visit to the United States, President François Mitterrand of France seemed particularly sensitive to the concerns that many Americans had when his Socialist government came to power three years ago.

"We did not burn the churches," Mr. Mitterrand said Wednesday at a luncheon with members of the Economic Club at the Pierre Hotel in New York City. "We haven't closed the factories. We didn't create an Iron Curtain. We have chosen freedom. I think I've made my point."

"We haven't collectivized our economy," Mr. Mitterrand added. "I don't want that at all."

The French president arrived in New York early Wednesday morning after a coast-to-coast tour that included a visit to the farm of the U.S. agriculture secretary, John R. Block, in Knoxville, Illinois, and a speech at Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh.

In New York, Mr. Mitterrand's agenda included meetings with Mayor Edward I. Koch and leading Jews and a reception Wednesday night with invited guests from cultural and literary circles at the home of the writer Elie Wiesel. Mr. Mitterrand then boarded his plane and returned to Paris.

Early Wednesday afternoon Mr. Mitterrand spent about 20 minutes with Senator Gary Hart of Colorado. The Democratic presidential contender went to see Mr. Mitterrand at his suite at the Parker Meriden Hotel.

Then, at a welcoming ceremony at City Hall on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. Mitterrand awarded Mr. Koch the Legion of Honor.

Mr. Koch welcomed the French president to New York where, he said, "a famous and beautiful French lady is part of our harbor, symbolizing our love of liberty and blessing the friendship between our nations."

"It's impossible to come to the end of a seven-day visit to this country without a visit to New York," Mr. Mitterrand said. New York, he added, "is really a great city."

During much of his stay in the United States, Mr. Mitterrand spoke of his eagerness to find new ways of modernizing French industry, particularly in the fields of computers and electronics, and he struck the theme again at Wednesday's luncheon.

While allowing that French industry had fallen behind in certain areas, Mr. Mitterrand said that in other areas — nuclear power, high-speed trains, telecommunications and aerospaces — France remained a leader.

"I can assure you," he said, "that France is a country getting down to work. She is not just dreaming. She knows what the difficulties are."

Mr. Mitterrand made affectionate remarks at every stop on his journey. At a luncheon given in Washington by Secretary of State George P. Shultz, he said: "Our



President François Mitterrand of France addresses an audience at Carnegie-Mellon University in Pittsburgh.

friendship remains a constant because history, culture, a concept of man's place in the world and of the citizen's place in society, the interplay of ideas, the freedom to express them — all these constitute a philosophy, and we have drawn our philosophy from the same sources."

In Illinois, Mr. Mitterrand said that stopping off there had been his idea. "I had already been to the American countryside," he said, "but I didn't have the opportunity to really penetrate the countryside and to see the way the farms are actually run."

In San Francisco on Sunday evening, Mr. Mitterrand told the official greeting ceremony, "We love the American people."

Mayor Dianne Feinstein replied that many French people came to San Francisco in the Gold Rush to make their fortune. "You might even say," she added, "that the great California wine industry has really sprung from the roots of France, because that's how it started."

During the visit there were many reminders of the long relationship between France and the United States. Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., the speaker of the House of Representatives, alluded to it after Mr. Mitterrand's address to a joint session of Congress, pointing out that "the only non-American whose portrait hangs from the halls of this chamber is Lafayette."

## In Iraq, Both U.S., Soviet Are Welcome

By Henry Kamm

New York Times Service

BAGHDAD — Iraq has gradually achieved what is viewed by diplomats here as the feat of improving relations with the United States and the Soviet Union at the same time.

Both developments, the diplomats say, seem to be tied to Iranian successes in the Iran-Iraq war.

Until President Saddam Hussein threw his country into war against Iran in September 1980, Iraq had been one of the Soviet Union's staunchest friends in the Middle East. The relationship was not based on ideological affinity; the Communist Party is outlawed in Iraq.

For Baghdad, Moscow served principally as the supplier of most of its military requirements. The war with Iran, particularly in its early phase, largely pitted Soviet arms wielded by Iraq against the U.S.-made weapons of Iran.

Moreover, Baghdad, a consistent advocate of all-out opposition to Israel and outspoken foe of the U.S. role in the Middle East, found common diplomatic interests with Moscow.

Iraq has not restored diplomatic relations with the United States, which it broke in 1967 over the Middle East war. U.S. diplomats function discreetly as a section of the Baghdad Embassy, with limited access to Iraqi officials.

The relationship with the Soviet Union was the first to be affected by Iraq's invasion of Iran. Apparently because of concern over losing any possibility of influencing future events in Iran, the Soviet Union suspended arms sales to Iraq. This cast a chill over the long-standing friendship.

Arms supplies, and amity, were

restored beginning in 1982, when Iran, having turned the tide of the war, drove Iraqi troops from its soil and invaded Iraq. Relations grew markedly warmer last autumn when Iran executed leaders of the Tudeh Communist Party and stepped up condemnations of the Soviet Union.

On March 9, Iraq announced that it had signed a contract with the Soviet Union for the preliminary stage of a nuclear power station.

Additionally, diplomats have noted in recent weeks a steady flow of high-level visitors, including ministers from Moscow, Sofia, Budapest, Prague and East Berlin.

The Iranian successes in the war, which led to a resumption of Soviet arms sales, were also the reason, according to Western diplomats,

that Baghdad reconsidered its attitude toward the United States.

Eager to end the war and unable to bring Iran to the negotiating table on its own, the diplomats said, Iraq is believed to have concluded that the United States could threaten or persuade Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini to reconsider his intransigence.

This consideration, as well as common concern over the rising stature and regional power of President Hafez al-Assad of Syria, another hostile neighbor, have brought a dramatic Iraqi swing from Arab radicalism toward moderation and a warming relationship with the United States.

Having taken a leading role in Arab ostracism of Egypt after the Camp David agreement with Israel and the United States, President

Hussein has more recently forged a warm relationship and military ties with President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt.

At the same time, William Eagleton, who heads the U.S. Interests Section of the Baghdad Embassy, has been publicly referred to by Mr. Hussein as the equivalent of an ambassador.

U.S. officials here pronounce themselves satisfied with relations between Iraq and the United States and suggest that normal diplomatic ties have been restored in all but name.

In a significant reversal viewed by diplomats as largely designed to gain U.S. favor, Iraq announced in November the expulsion of two active international terrorist organizations, which had been based here and, it is assumed, were funded by Iraq.

The United States has responded with agricultural commodity credits totaling \$840 million. Senior U.S. officials, most notably Donald H. Rumsfeld, the special Middle East envoy, visited Baghdad late last year.

Although no results of the talks have been announced, Western European diplomats assume that the United States now exchanges some intelligence on Iran with Iraq.

## China's Newest Best-Selling Author Tops 54 Million — Deng Xiaoping

Revers

BEIJING — Chinese bookshops sold 54 million copies of the selected works of the nation's principal leader, Deng Xiaoping, last year, making him China's best-selling author, the China Daily said Thursday.

Book sales in China hit a new peak of 2.1 billion yuan (just over \$1 billion) last year, up 16 percent from 1982, the English-language newspaper said. Sales figures for most other works were not revealed, although the newspaper said a collection of short stories entitled "The Bright Road" sold about 4 million copies in 1983.

Mr. Deng's work, selling for 1 yuan (50 cents), is required reading for the 40 million members of the Chinese Communist Party.

The state publication bureau told the China Daily that, while encouraging artistic creation, it would continue to give priority to books advancing Marxism, Communist ideology and patriotism or dealing with culture, science and technology.

Books to be published this year include a 50-volume "Complete Works of Karl Marx," the "Selected Works of Lenin" and 24 volumes of the complete works of Honoré de Balzac.

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IBM	117.75	+0.25	1,200,000	IBM	117.75	+0.25	1,200,000	IBM	117.75
IBM	117.75	+0.25	1,200,000	IBM	117.75	+0.25	1,200,000	IBM	117.75
IBM	117.75	+0.25	1,200,000	IBM	117.75	+0.25	1,200,000	IBM	117.75
IBM	117.75	+0.25	1,200,000	IBM	117.75	+0.25	1,200,000	IBM	117.75
IBM	117.75	+0.25	1,200,000	IBM	117.75	+0.25	1,200,000	IBM	117.75
IBM	117.75	+0.25	1,200,000	IBM	117.75	+0.25	1,200,000	IBM	117.75
IBM	117.75	+0.25	1,200,000	IBM	117.75	+0.25	1,200,000	IBM	117.75
IBM	117.75	+0.25	1,200,000	IBM	117.75	+0.25	1,200,000	IBM	117.75

## Stocks Close Mixed on NYSE

NEW YORK — Prices were mixed in the close of the New York Stock Exchange Thursday in moderate trading.

The Dow Jones industrial average, up 3 at the outset, closed at 1170.75, down 3.87. The Dow soared 20.31 Wednesday, the biggest gain since it jumped 30.47 on Feb. 24.

Advances led declines 8-7 among the 1,933 issues traded.

Volume was about 82.5 million shares, down from 104.87 million traded Wednesday.

Prices were higher in moderate trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

Overall, the market is doing exceptionally well considering Wednesday's strong gain, said Marvin Katz of Sanford C. Bernstein & Co. "This is the first time in a long while that the market hasn't given back 50 percent of its gains after a large run-up like Wednesday."

Investors had several government reports to ponder. The Commerce Department reported its index of leading economic indicators climbed 0.7 percent in February, following a revised 1-percent surge in January. It was the 18th consecutive increase.

"The indicators were higher than expected and that could revive the fears of the economy overheating," said Michael Metz of Oppenheimer & Co. "Many analysts have been predicting an increase of about 0.1 percent."

The Commerce Department also said the U.S. merchandise trade deficit expanded to a record \$10.1 billion in February, up from the previous mark of \$9.47 billion in January.

Further, the department said sales of new single-family houses rose 7.8 percent in Febru-

### M-1 Fell in Latest Week

NEW YORK — The Federal Reserve Bank of New York reported Thursday that M-1, the narrowest measure of the U.S. money supply, fell \$100 million in the week ended March 19, to a seasonally adjusted \$536 billion.

The previous week's M-1 level was unchanged at \$536.1 billion, while the four-week moving average rose to \$534.4 billion from \$534.1 billion.

Following a revised drop of 10.6 percent in January.

Mitel, which lost 1/2 Wednesday, was one of the most active issues and lower following a block of 1.93 million shares at 7. Several analysts have downgraded the stock, according to published reports.

AT&T was high on the list. AT&T this week entered the general purpose computer business with the introduction of six models.

MCA Corp. was active and higher. MCA has been active the past week following reports speculating the company and others would become takeover targets if the government scraps broadcast ownership rules.

Unocal was in the spotlight, along with Sun Co. and Mountain Fuel Supply. All have been subject of takeover speculation.

Enstar, which gained 1/2 Wednesday, was active and higher. Enstar, which is fighting a dissident shareholder, has engaged Morgan Stanley to seek a buyer for the company.

## Thursday's NYSE Closing

Vol. 4 p.m. 11,707.75  
Prev. 4 p.m. Vol. 11,711.62  
Prev. Consolidated Close 11,715.49

Tables include the nationwide prices  
Up to the close on Wall Street

AMEX Diaries	
Advanced	1,200,000
Deferred	1,200,000
Volume	1,200,000
Volume down	1,200,000

NASDAQ Index	
Composite	1,200,000
Volume	1,200,000
Volume down	1,200,000

AMEX Most Actives	
IBM	1,200,000
IBM	1,200,000
IBM	1,200,000
IBM	1,200,000

Standard & Pools Index	
Industries	1,200,000
Volume	1,200,000
Volume down	1,200,000

Dow Jones Bond Averages	
Composite	1,200,000
Volume	1,200,000
Volume down	1,200,000

AMEX Stock Index	
Composite	1,200,000
Volume	1,200,000
Volume down	1,200,000

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We are not Shakespeare's "star crossed lovers", predestined to passive indifference. All too often, intelligent speculation is suffocated in a vat of mass irrationality; an irrationality promoted by self-serving prophets of doom. In buying the DOW and conceptually sound "emerging equities", investors have a "call" on the future, challenging the issues that plague our age.

Great dangers alone produce great victories; without risk, achievement would be savored. The Granvilles, Kaufmans and their "groupies" will not abort the "revolution of rising expectations". The problems of our times will fade, as the Cheshire Cat faded from Alice in Wonderland. Yes, there are blemishes. Even the Mona Lisa, when viewed too closely, lacks beauty; one must stand back, reflecting upon the assets, not the liabilities of mankind. Pessimists can recite grim statistics. Had our ancestors been infatuated with "statistical probability", we would still be in caves; every "knowing" Cro-Magnon was afraid to walk towards the horizon; but someone did. The rest is history. As man becomes a Celestial Dancer, investment horizons broaden beyond the scope of any prior age. In detecting incubating equities with the potential to spiral to prominence (as did a recent "special situation" that soared 500%) or in culling out dramatically oversold, senior stocks our researchers subscribe to the "law of contrary reason."

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12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
117.75	117.75	IBM	4.00	3.41	15.0	117.75	117.75	117.75	+0.25	1,200,000
117.75	117.75	IBM	4.00	3.41	15.0	117.75	117.75	117.75	+0.25	1,200,000
117.75	117.75	IBM	4.00	3.41	15.0	117.75	117.75	117.75	+0.25	1,200,000
117.75	117.75	IBM	4.00	3.41	15.0	117.75	117.75	117.75	+0.25	1,200,000
117.75	117.75	IBM	4.00	3.41	15.0	117.75	117.75	117.75	+0.25	1,200,000
117.75	117.75	IBM	4.00	3.41	15.0	117.75	117.75	117.75	+0.25	1,200,000
117.75	117.75	IBM	4.00	3.41	15.0	117.75	117.75	117.75	+0.25	1,200,000
117.75	117.75	IBM	4.00	3.41	15.0	117.75	117.75	117.75	+0.25	1,200,000
117.75	117.75	IBM	4.00	3.41	15.0	117.75	117.75	117.75	+0.25	1,200,000
117.75	117.75	IBM	4.00	3.41	15.0	117.75	117.75	117.75	+0.25	1,200,000

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
117.75	117.75	IBM	4.00	3.41	15.0	117.75	117.75	117.75	+0.25	1,200,000
117.75	117.75	IBM	4.00	3.41	15.0	117.75	117.75	117.75	+0.25	1,200,000
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12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52 Wk High	Low	Close	Chg.	Vol.
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# Herald Tribune

## WEEKEND

March 30, 1984

Page 7



"Musketeer," 1967.



"Self-Portrait," 1972.

## Picasso's Last Works: Better Late Than Ever

by John Russell

NEW YORK — Posterity will be dumbfounded that we took so long to see the point of late Picasso. But now we can see "Picasso: The Last Years, 1963-1973" at the Guggenheim Museum (through May 6) not only in depth, but also in isolation, rather than as an appendage to one of the most glorious careers in 20th-century art.

"What got into those people?" our successors will say. "They were there. The work was there. Picasso was not unknown. He poured the stuff out, and yet they took no notice."

Put like that, it does indeed sound absurd. Picasso, during the period in question, was in no sense a public figure; but in the public imagination, his place was already secure. Not only was his new work exhibited and published, but his private arrangements were known and discussed. As of 1958, he was the owner of the Château de Vauvenargues, a majestic mansion not far from Aix-en-Provence. (It turned out not to please him for long, though he prized it for its almost Spanish austerity and never thought of selling it.)

In March 1961, at the age of 79, he became the husband of Jacqueline Roque, the beautiful young woman who had shared his life since 1954. As of June 1961, they began to live in the house at Mougins, not far from the Mediterranean, where Picasso was to work with almost unbroken concentration until the day of his death. He saw few people, rarely went out and carried a burden of work that would have killed off many a man half his age. He was a legend, but a legend behind closed doors.

Yet there was really no mystery about the last years of Picasso, who died in April 1973. There was frustration, for many who would have wished to take up his time, but in terms of what really mattered — the work — the essential was known. The problem was that late Picasso was in no way a predictable continuation of earlier Picasso. To those who had hoped to close the Picasso dossier once and for all when Picasso was 70, or at the most 75, it was a matter of continual exasperation.

What were they to say about paintings that were sloppy, approximate and in many cases fully life-size? What was to be done about etchings that came out in ever-greater profusion and were ever more persistently genial in their subject matter? Art historians who had for 30 years been wrestling Picasso to the ground in terms of the masterpieces of his earlier years were very hard put to accommodate the flood of new work that came out year by year and seemed to be almost joyfully unedited. How could they not notice the change that occurred in his work after he was 75, and how could they not regret it?

Besides, late Picasso did not fit into the category of "late" art as it is generally understood. Late Michelangelo means the Rondanini Pietà in Milan, a sculpture that is simplified, pared away and not so much unfinished as beyond finishing. Late Titian means an elegant mode of painting in which, once again, we feel that the death of the artist cannot long be delayed. In late watercolor by Cézanne, we feel that the physicality of the medium is about to vanish altogether, just as it all vanishes in the last works of Matisse. Late Picasso, by comparison with these, is like a trumpeting elephant on the rampage.

Indeed, late Picasso could not be ignored. Sometimes it was given no more than a token acceptance, as happened in the great retrospective at New York's Museum of Modern Art in 1980. But in that particular case, most visitors were so gorged by the time they got to the topmost rooms that they were beyond caring whether late Picasso was there or not.

In Europe there were museums — Basel's, above all — that took on the challenge, but most of them continued to see late Picasso in terms of an annex that could be cut short or discarded without serious loss. Quite apart

from anything else, it was time that Picasso got out of the way and allowed a later generation to get out of his shadow.

Late Picasso struck around, though. Quite free from the sovereign thrift and the flawless overall control of earlier Picasso, the work went its own way. It had its own weight, its own momentum and its own ambitions. It had a variety that was quite simply prodigious.

There were people who, for one reason or another, found it inconvenient; but eventually, in the 1980s, it has turned out to have an enormous influence on young painters the world over. For the first time in many years, the impact of Picasso on those trying to find themselves in paint has been liberating, rather than repressive.

The headlong brushwork, the tumultuous narrative element, the readiness to take any and every risk that came along, the contempt for taboos of no matter what kind — all have become precious to a new generation of painters, from Malcolm Morley, now 50, to Julian Schnabel, almost 20 years younger.

Whereas the masterpieces of his earlier years have come to seem both remote and daunting, late Picasso has, for the generation that came of age around 1975, a direct and heady appeal. It is as if he had stepped out of the day before yesterday and become part of today.

In painting, late Picasso means images that are meaty, forthright, high and free in color and quite often slapdash in appearance. Where once he had done as he liked with painting, it now seemed as if painting were doing as it liked with him.

In drawing and printmaking, late Picasso means images by the hundred that are continually on the move from subject to subject, idiom to idiom, echo to echo. Unlike the paintings, however, they show a minute precision and a steadiness of hand that are very remarkable for a man pushing 90. There is no way to fake or fudge with an etching needle and an unsharpened line.

The preoccupations of late Picasso are manifold. Picasso in his 80s was reviewing some of the artists of the past — Rembrandt, above all — whom he loved most. He also looked back to certain themes, such as "The Artist and His Model," that he had treated with sovereign distinction in the past.

Man's inhumanity to man obsessed him also, from the time of the Cuban missile crisis onward, as it had in the days of "Guernica." He developed what might be called a private repertory company of men and women whom he put through their paces however he wished. Powered as always by a sexuality that seemed never to diminish, he portrayed lovers and loved ones with an ever-greater candor and directness. Nor did he shrink from the indignities that age had at last inflicted on him, and in his last self-portrait he saw a man on the very edge of the grave and looked him straight in the eye — too straight, in fact, for our comfort.

So there is a lot to look at, and a lot to think about, in late Picasso. "Late," in this context, means any time between 1963, when Picasso had just turned 81, and 1973, when he had just turned 91. During those years, he was the most famous artist in the world — quite possibly, the most famous who ever lived — and he had dominated the international art scene for more than half a century.

Nor was it the domination of an absentee. Picasso was not an artist who had done one thing perfectly and thereafter lapsed into anonymity. He had indeed made a colossal contribution in his 20s. Before 1914, in association with his friend and colleague Georges Braque, he had brought mankind the gift of Cubist painting, which is by general consent the greatest single achievement of the 20th century.

But he had worked hard almost every day of his long life. Year by year, he had reinvented himself, and in the 1960s he still had plenty of surprises in reserve, not only new work but



Detail from "Rape of the Sabines," 1963.

older work that had never been seen before.

There had to be, and in time there was, a point at which saturation took over.

Picasso in art, as in life, had an overwhelming personality. Given the size of his output, the span of time that it covered and the amount of analysis that still remains to be done about it, it was inevitable that for all but the specialist the circuits of perception would become overloaded. There was just too much too take in, too many adjustments to be made, too many cross-references to be charted and checked.

There were historians who reeled at the thought of revising the canon yet once again, and there were younger artists for whom the life-work of Pablo Picasso was a labyrinth from which they emerged drained and diminished. Picasso by the time he was 75 had left an ineffaceable brand on the history of art, but it was a brand that castrated as often as not.

It was natural at that time that people should have looked with exhilaration and relief at paintings like Jasper Johns's wraithlike "Gray Numbers" (1958), Robert Rauschenberg's mix of painting and construction in the late 1950s, the black paintings made by Frank Stella around that time and the early chevron paintings of Kenneth Noland. Here at last was ground that Picasso had not trodden. American painters in particular had begun to think that they could get along perfectly well without looking over their shoulders at Picasso.

When the young American critic and historian Michael Fried wrote some 20 years ago, apropos of Stella, Noland and Morris Louis, that the best painting since World War II had been done in the United States, he spoke for a generation that was disposed to regard Picasso as a historical figure of altogether exceptional importance whose contribution had come to an end. It was to be 20 years before a not-yet-middle-aged English painter, David Hockney, said in a public lecture that the best painting of

the 1960s had been done not in the United States but in France, and by one man, Pablo Picasso.

All the signs were against Picasso in the late 1960s, when Clement Greenberg, the foremost American critic of the day, felt able to write that the art of Picasso was no longer indispensable. But at virtually the same time, the Grand Palais and the Petit Palais acted as joint hosts to what was by any standard the largest exhibition of his kind ever to have been mounted in Paris.

Not only did it deal with Picasso's two-dimensional work in due depth, but it proved him to have been, in sculpture, as radical an innovator as he had been in painting. In fact, it would not be too much to say that as of that exhibition, the history of the 20th-century sculpture had to be rewritten.

Even then, however, and even in Paris, the circuits of perception were overloaded. Picasso's close friend, the art historian Pierre Daix, believes that if there had been even the faintest sign of interest from the French authorities, Picasso would have allowed the sculptures in question to stay in Paris forever. But no such sign was forthcoming. Nor, later, was there any governmental move during his lifetime to signalize the debt that Paris owed to Picasso.

Picasso had been invaluable to Paris, both as a vitalizing force and as, beyond a doubt, the greatest of the many thousands of artists who had found Paris an ideal place in which to work. However, when Picasso turned into "late Picasso," the Parisian authorities had not even moved to prevent him, after a rent dispute, from being turned out of the studio on the Rue des Grands-Augustins in which he had lived for many years.

How much more distinguished at that time

Continued on page 8

## A 2,200-Mile Daytrip to the Sun

by Philip Shenon

NASSAU, the Bahamas — In an age of instant gratification, the time has now come for the instant vacation in the sun. A Manhattan tour company came up with the idea. For \$99 on Tuesdays and Wednesdays — \$30 more the rest of the week — travelers are flown the 1,100 miles from Newark Airport to the Bahamas in two hours, dropped at the beach for four hours, rushed back to the airport, put on the plane and returned home by late evening.

And they seem to love it. "I just had to feel some warmth on my bare back," says Karen Adams, a 32-year-old cashier at the Meadowlands race track in New Jersey. "A little warmth. A little sun. Even if it's only for the day."

Flight 947 and a similar flight to the Bahamian resort town of Freeport are chartered by the tour company, Bahamas Express. Both flights depart every day and are filled mostly with people who plan to spend at least one night in the islands.

But the tour company hates to see a seat go empty. So it sells the extras to day-trippers who make reservations the day before they travel. "Better to send someone paying \$99 than to send no one at all," says Bob Orfuss, the company's general manager.

Since the trips began in 1982, something like 1,500 passengers have taken off for a day in the Bahamas. There were 16 of them headed to Nassau, the nation's capital, one recent Wednesday.

Some were self-styled adventurers. "A one-day trip to the Bahamas?" says Paula Lewis, 45, a Greenwich Village resident who has been known to take a weekend in London. "It's something to talk about the rest of your life."

Others were gamblers wanting to spend a few hours in the island casinos. Most, though, were simply winter-beaten sun worshippers desperate to wiggle their toes in hot sand.

To get to the airport on time, Mark Scheidegger, 24, a warehouse worker from Kenilworth, New Jersey, set his alarm for 5:30 A.M. He sat in a blue vinyl chair in the departure lounge, his right hand resting on the small

overnight bag that carried the essentials: two beach towels and a bathing suit.

"If it's raining down there, it's going to be suicide for me," he says, looking as if he meant it.

Scheidegger adds that he hates the final weeks of winter. "Spring may be coming," he explains, "but the weather up here has been so depressing for so long. I can't take any more gray weather."

He is traveling with a friend from work, Kevin Tierney, whose hope for the day, he says, is "to get rid of this albino body." Scheidegger and Tierney want nothing more than to bask in the sun.

For others aboard the plane, there is a different goal. According to the tour operator, ro-

"If it's raining down there, it's going to be suicide for me," he says, looking as if he means it.

mance is often what prompts these quick tropical trips. "Sometimes a guy wants to impress a woman," Orfuss explains. "A guy wants to take his secretary away for the day without telling his wife."

As they roared over the Atlantic, Frank Groh and Marie Lo Prinz confirm that this is their first date. They began planning it two weeks ago.

"It was two weeks ago Sunday, and I asked Marie if she wanted to go out to lunch one day," says Groh, 33, a bartender in Trenton, New Jersey.

"And I said sure," adds Lo Prinz, 21. "So," Groh says, "I asked if she had a passport."

"I asked why," she says. "I said we'd go to lunch in the Bahamas," he says.

Lo Prinz did not believe him at first. "He's a kind of crazy guy," she explains with a giggle.

But the idea eventually sank in. "I think it's a very nice first date," she says. "I'm impressed." Shortly after 11 A.M., the jet skins across the azure waters off Nassau. Out the plane's windows, glistening white yachts can be seen shooting across the breakers.

When the passengers left Newark, the temperature was 36 degrees Fahrenheit (2 degrees centigrade), and a thin layer of dirt-streaked snow rested on the runway. Here it is 82 degrees. As the plane door opens, warm, moist air floods the cabin, bringing sighs of pleasure. "It feels good to sweat again," Groh says.

After a quick bout with customs, the one-day tourists scramble to a bus for the 15-minute trip to the beach. The bus sweeps past grand pastel-shaded Georgian homes. Along the road, clumps of red bougainvillea stand out in the lush, fragrant greenery. The honey scent of hibiscus is everywhere.

The bus pulls up in front of the Cable Beach Hotel, a resort a few minutes' walk from the city's center. Few of the travelers accept the hotel's offer of the free use of a room for the day. That, they say, would mean the loss of a few precious minutes in the sun.

It is about noon. In four hours, the bus will pick them up for the return trip to the airport. The travelers synchronize their watches and run to the beach.

"My skin just has to change color," one passenger says, stretching out on a beach chair. "I don't care what color."

Others on the beach sip coconut coolers and watch the waves tumble in. Not everyone lezes on the sand. Unlike their fellow travelers, Paula Lewis and her companion, Henry Mullish, a professor of computer science at New York University, fear for their skin. "I fry," she says.

So they venture instead into Nassau, wandering along the narrow colonial streets. They mail a few postcards.

One card goes to Rochester, a city of bitter winter cold in upstate New York. Lewis's niece Susan lives there. The card reads:

"Dear Susan, While you're slushing around in the snow, I wanted you to know I was wandering around in the Bahamas sun. Love, Paula."

That was it.

## Elevator Going Up — In Decibels

OMAHA, Nebraska — Tomorrow's elevators will offer more than transportation. There can be digital weather reports, stock prices and a female voice to greet passengers, announce the floors and tell what merchandise can be found there. "Welcome to Otis," the voice says, for example, as a passenger enters the car. "Please stand clear of the closing doors."

Stop at the second floor and the passenger hears: "Cocktail lounge, restaurant, casino." At another stop, the elevator announces, "Soixante Otis. Going up."

The Otis Elevator Co. is proud of its high-tech elevator, which it demonstrated here. Overhead, a digital display can show weather reports, stock market quotations or advertisements, such as the daily special at the building's coffee shop.

The voice system has a 110-word vocabulary that can be programmed to give almost any message to passengers, says Jack Illgner, Omaha manager for Otis. He explains that the voice is recorded and stored in memory chips in the elevator's control panel.

The messages can even deal with a prankster who, just before he gets off, decides to make the elevator stop at every floor.

"You're pressing too many buttons," the elevator says, canceling all the buttons pushed. "Please press only the buttons that are necessary."

The elevator also knows roughly how many people are on board because springs in the floor compute the passengers' weight. If the weight reaches the elevator's capacity, the voice says, "This elevator is full. Please take the next elevator."

If the machine stops between floors, it says, "Do not be alarmed. Please use the telephone to report the malfunction." The elevator also has batteries that allow it to operate for up to four hours in case of a power failure.

Some people who suffer from claustrophobia may find that the elevator reassures them. "They feel like they're not alone," Illgner says.

The basic price of the elevator is \$65,000 to \$90,000, depending on the number of stops needed. The voice and digital display systems cost \$5,000 each.

The Associated Press

## London's Hotels: Small Is Often Better

by Donald Goddard

LONDON — There seems little point in enduring the boredom of international air travel only to succumb to the monotony of international hotels more or less indistinguishable from their sister establishments in Syracuse and Milwaukee. That is why many visitors to London, in growing revolt against conveyor-belt vacations assembled by tour packages, are giving its small hotels their best season ever.

This is not to suggest, of course, that London's big hotels are all entirely lacking in character, although most of the newer ones are. Visitors who like, and can afford, the full traditional treatment will not be disappointed with Claridge's, for example, which continues to resist the trend toward the motel-anonymous school of hotelkeeping with superb disdain, refusing to accept inflation, staffing problems or declining expectations on the public's part as excuses for lowering standards.

If Claridge's is full, there will be few complaints from those who fall back on the Berko-

ley (despite its air of luxurious boredom), the Ritz (despite disturbing hints of a "marking police"), Grosvenor House, the Savoy, the Dorchester or even the Hyde Park. But this is the easy way out — all it takes is money. For those prepared to take the trouble to seek them out, there are scores of smaller hotels in London aspiring to comparable standards of excellence on a less-grandiose scale.

The only problem is how to choose one of character and individuality from the hundreds of places listed in the standard guidebooks. If a small hotel is taken to mean one of less than 100 rooms but offering all or most of the services expected of a larger establishment (or, if not, some compensating advantage), then the choice in London is wide enough for a theoretically perfect match between visitors who know what they like, however quirky, and an equally quirky hotelier who knows what they like — be it friendliness, comfort, personal attention, peace and quiet, charm, haute cuisine, refinement of decor, location, atmosphere or some combination of these, plus just plain caring about a guest's sense of well-being.

The following 14 smaller hotels each provide

something out of the ordinary and will add considerably to the pleasures of a visit to London.

Small does not necessarily mean cheap, of course. No list would be complete without the Connaught but, as the old joke goes, if you have to ask how much it costs, you cannot afford to stay at the Connaught. The hotel is so beset by would-be patrons hunkering for a bed with status that its management actually pleads with the media not to mention it. Luxurious in a restrained, English manner, and blessed with a notable restaurant, the Connaught is a haven for the privileged few, but some of its 90 rooms are on the poky side, and as excess demand is not always a spur to impeccable service, those turned away may find an alternative at the Stafford Hotel in St. James's Place.

The Stafford's location is, if anything, better than the Connaught's, and its restaurant and cellar at least as good and in the same classic tradition.

Tucked away peacefully in a cul-de-sac between St. James's Street and Green Park, the

Continued on page 9

## Restaurants: Light Makes Right

en St., Mayfair, London W1. Tel: 01-4

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## TRAVEL

## An Olympic Guide to Los Angeles

## Some Beds Are Still Available

by John Brannon Albright

LOS ANGELES — Finding a place to stay in Los Angeles during the Olympics this summer may not be the horrendous problem that some travelers expect. It will not be as simple as making a single telephone call and getting anything you want, but with a little patience, perseverance and, more than anything else, planning, there should be no reason to go roofless.

What has caused most people to be skeptical of their chances is that the organizers have booked about 80 percent of the rooms in the major hotels for participants, officials of participating countries and their entourages. During the 16 days between July 28 and Aug. 12, when the 23d Olympiad takes place, about 650,000 visitors are expected in Southern California. Many will have tickets to Olympic events, but they will not know which events they will be seeing or on which days until tickets are mailed in June. By that time most housing is likely to be filled, so prospective spectators should begin now to make inquiries. A sampling of places to contact follows.

One place, however, that is not offering to help is the Greater Los Angeles Olympic Committee. Calls to the committee are referred to the Greater Los Angeles Visitors and Convention Bureau, which in turn emphasizes that neither it nor any other single organization is acting as an overall clearinghouse. The visitors' bureau will, however, send you a list of hotels, motels, bed-and-breakfast organizations, house-rental referral agencies, hostels and campgrounds.

Whether you write or call the bureau, be sure to specify that you want the "accommodations list." If you fail to specify, you might receive the "brokers' list" for people wanting to rent out their homes. Also, unless you send a self-addressed, stamped envelope with first-class postage — a single 20-cent stamp should suffice — the list will be mailed bulk rate.

What are your chances of finding a regular hotel room? A recent random search yielded these results. Figueroa Hotel (near the Los Angeles Coliseum): "Least expensive rooms are gone; you can expect to pay \$120 a night plus tax. Payment in advance required." Los Angeles Hilton: "Our downtown hotel is fully booked. We expect to have rooms available at the Hilton Anaheim Tower (now under construction) at \$130 a night with a seven-day minimum stay."

Unless you don't mind running up a steep telephone bill, you will probably be better off dealing with one of the private concerns that

are acting as clearinghouses of a sort, such as Specific Holidays, originally a tour operator. It is offering a wide variety of accommodations, ranging from campsites and college dormitories to estates and yachts. The rates also cover a wide spectrum: \$20 a day for two people in their own tent to \$7,353 a day for six people aboard a chartered yacht.

Some other typical rates: \$25 a day for a site for two to park their own recreational vehicle; \$90 a night for two in a bedroom with bath in a private house without meals or kitchen privileges; \$90 a night for two in a room with kitchen in a college dormitory; \$107 a night for two with breakfast in a private house; \$115 to \$196 a night for two in a motel; \$129 to \$250 a night for two in a hotel; \$168 a day for two in a one-bedroom house, apartment or condominium with use of kitchen, washer/dryer, pool and possibly recreation room; \$336 a day for eight people in a four-bedroom house, possibly also — at an extra charge — use of the homeowner's automobile; \$1,000 to \$1,852 a day for an estate, some with security guards; \$1,470 to \$7,353 a day for a yacht (most of them sleeping six).

In the case of houses, apartments, condominiums, estates and yachts, a minimum stay is required, ranging from 10 to 17 days. (The most expensive yacht — with captain and capable of holding 70 guests at a cocktail party — rents at a minimum of \$125,000.)

Among other handling house rentals is 1984 Los Angeles Housing. Average rate: \$60 a person a day in private houses ranging from two to five bedrooms; 14-day minimum stay. Total minimum cost: from \$3,400 to \$10,000. As an added inducement, the organization is setting up a ticket-exchange program, using a computer to match its clients who want to dispose of Olympic tickets with others wanting to acquire them.

Many real estate brokers, among them Century 21 and Merrill Lynch Realty, are also acting as rental referral agencies.

Among college complexes offering dormitory housing, two — the Claremont Colleges and Biola — are represented by Astra Tours and Travel. The rate is \$35 a person a night in double or single rooms, many with private bath; seven-night minimum stay. A brochure and application blank may be obtained by sending a self-addressed, stamped envelope to the address listed below.

For tent and recreational vehicle campers, one prominent clearinghouse is Leisuretime Reservation Systems. Rates range from \$15 to \$30 a night for two, plus a booking fee of \$5. These sites may be reserved by mail or with MasterCard or Visa by calling a toll-free number.

To obtain a list of campsites, request "Camping Guide '84" and send \$1 for postage and handling.

Three facilities affiliated with Campgrounds of America are also within range of the 20 or so Olympic sites (which stretch along the coast from Santa Barbara to San Diego and as far inland as San Bernardino County). Their rates range from \$14.75 for two at a tent site to \$27.50 for two at a Recreation Vehicle site. Full payment in advance or deposit required.

Among at least 19 bed-and-breakfast organizations is California Houseguests International. Rates: from \$70 to \$120 a night for two in a room with breakfast; from \$150 to \$1,000 a night for full houses, apartments or condominiums. Minimum stay: seven nights.

A word of caution: Many organizations use telephone-answering machines, which sometimes malfunction. Call when phone rates are lowest. If you get a broken machine, you'll not have wasted much money, and if there is no answer, it is likely that when you call during business hours you will reach a person rather than a machine.

For more information: Astra Tours and Travel, 10929 Weyburn Avenue, Los Angeles, California 90024 (tel: 213-208-7344).

California Houseguests International, 6051 Lindley Avenue, Suite 6, Tarzana, California 91356 (tel: 213-344-7878; collect calls accepted for bookings).

Greater Los Angeles Visitors and Convention Bureau, Post Office Box 71608, Los Angeles 90071 (tel: 213-628-3101).

Campgrounds of America, Post Office Box 30558, Billings, Montana 59114 (tel: 406-248-7444). In the Los Angeles area: Los Angeles Metro KOA, 16852 Algonquin Street, Huntington Beach, California 92649 (tel: 213-428-2286); Los Angeles/San Fernando Valley KOA, 15900 Olden Street, Sylmar, California 91342 (tel: 213-362-2537); Anaheim KOA, 1221 South West Street, Anaheim, California 92802 (tel: 714-533-7720).

Leisuretime Reservation Systems, 8421 Auburn Boulevard, Suite 260, Citrus Heights, California 95610-0390 (tel: 916-962-2267) for information and to request a list of sites; 800-824-2267 outside California or 800-822-2267 inside California to make reservations.

1984 Los Angeles Housing, 461 Prospect Avenue, Manhattan Beach, California 90266 (tel: 213-376-0994).

Specific Holidays, Post Office Box 1997, Newport Beach, California 92663 (tel: 714-765-7071; 800-854-3210 outside California).

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## London's Small Hotels

Continued from page 7

hotel exudes an Edwardian serenity, with one of the prettiest lounges in London for afternoon tea, and 65 bedrooms or suites, all different, and furnished in unassuming good taste.

Failing the Stafford, not 50 yards away, in a gas-lit courtyard off St. James's Place, is the Duke Hotel, built to provide a London address for the younger sons of the nobility, and a hotel since 1908. Declining gently over the years, it was bought in 1976 by a former guest in the oil business, who appears since then to have applied the revenues from at least one well to the place.

Aiming for opulence rather than flash in the 11 bedrooms and 14 suites, he has even replaced the plastic toilet seats with warmer wooden ones. But when the management deliberately broke with tradition after refurbishing the second floor by omitting to replace the old local nameplates previously affixed to the doors, the regulars responded as though they had been offered a bed without sheets.

Tradition can be a powerful factor in the hotel business, as three generations of Gordings will testify. The Goring Hotel, situated between Buckingham Palace and Victoria Station, was built in 1910 by the grandfather of the present resident director, George Goring, who still makes a point of sleeping in every one of its 100 rooms and suites (when unoccupied, of course) to make sure "they are as comfortable as they look."

In this, the first hotel in the world, so it is claimed, to provide steam heat and a private bath with every room, shoes left outside the door will not only still be there in the morning but brilliantly polished as well. It has a generosity of space now rare, and a ratio of staff to bedrooms three times the national average.

For many people, location is not a critical factor, as two of the most fashionable hotels in the city have proved. The Portobello, near the antique market in Notting Hill, and Blakes, situated in probably the ugliest street of South Kensington, are both remembered in the prayers of taxi drivers because guests can go nowhere without them, and yet each has a devoted international clientele. Launched at the start of the 1970s from the common ground of no previous experience in the hotel business, a desire to cater to a self-indulgent generation without pomp or mock humility, and a passionate interest in interior decoration, the two hotels have since moved in opposite directions without changing course.

Blakes, masterminded by the former actress Anouska Hempel, has grown bigger, busier and more exotic in decor, encouraging (and encouraged by) the patronage of the movie and media crowd, plus a touch of the rag trade, while the Portobello, managed by Eva Lofstad, has shrunk from 32 rooms to 25 (to provide more space and comfort for fewer guests), is steadily replacing its modern furniture with antiques, and is much favored by working celebrities who want to be left alone.

Blakes is a full-service hotel, with an almost

paralyzing smart restaurant sometimes patronized by royalty; the Portobello, still staffed as a matter of policy by local people with no previous experience — to avoid "bad habits" picked up in lesser hotels — is run like a private house, without porters or room service, but with a reception desk as efficient as any in London, and a bar-restaurant that serves good, simple, inventive meals 24 hours a day.

For some, the decor at Blakes may seem self-conscious and studied, perhaps lacking in humor. For others, the decor at the Portobello may seem low-key and casual, if occasionally bizarre — its Round Room, for example, features a canopied, circular bed in a round bay window overlooking Stanley Gardens, and a Mighty Wurlitzer of a bathtub and shower with enough exposed piping and brass faucets to please a ship's engineer. But for those too tired, or too uninterested, to keep up with the latest trends in decorative thought, the answer may well be Number 16.

Unimpressed with London's small hotels as they were then, Michael Watson left the brewery trade in 1970 to show the world how they should be run, at 16 Summer Place, South Kensington. Since then, he has spread into Numbers 15 and 17 as well, and now has 25 rooms at competitive rates in this elegant terrace of early Victorian townhouses.

Number 16 is for those who prefer to eat out, for there is no restaurant, who are fit enough to cope with stairs to the upper floors, for there is no elevator, who can be trusted to help themselves at the bar, for there is no barman (guests are asked to sign chits for their drinks), and who generally value fresh flowers, fine furniture and quiet domestic efficiency.

Equally unhotel-like is the newly opened L'Hotel at 28 Basil Street, just by Harrod's. Frenchified by Margaret and David Levin, who own the Capital Hotel a few doors up the street, its 12 rooms have been furnished in pine and country-style fabrics, with touches of brass and Art Nouveau, notably in the working fireplace. Again, there is no restaurant, unless one counts the Metro, a trendy new wine bar in the basement, but the Capital offers — at a price — some of the best French food to be had in London.

The Capital itself qualifies as one of London's most comfortable small hotels, with 60 rooms furnished regardless of expense in a spirit of international five-star neutrality, a style as likely to be found in Bangkok and Baton Rouge as Basil Street. Just right for those who take comfort in the familiar when traveling abroad, the hotel offers unfamiliar standards of courtesy and personal attention, maintaining a register of its clients' likes and dislikes, extending to such details as the preferred wattage of bedside reading lamps.

Those who enjoy at least a touch of local color, however, may hanker after something a little less cosmopolitan, leaning, perhaps, towards a traditional English establishment, an

endangered species nowadays, but still lingering in parts of Kensington, around Sloane Street and along the Pimlico borders of Belgrave.

Of these, the Wilbraham is among the hardest — robustly independent, eclectically furnished, slightly old-fashioned and proud of it.

Having catered for years to the not-so-well-off middle class from the country and its New England and Midwestern cousins, the management foresees no change more radical than providing a few more private baths for its 50 rooms, many of which are reminiscent of those once stayed in as a child visiting a maiden aunt. Publishers and musicians in particular find this endearing. When the Orlando String Quartet found none of its four rooms large enough for them all to work in, Auntie Wilbraham let them practice in the bar.

Such a thing is unlikely to happen at the Ebony Court, however, which must be one of the last bastions of true English gentility.

Presided over since 1938 by Mrs. Diana Topham, the hotel somehow expects those who enter to lower their voices, offering 38 pleasantly furnished rooms "for people to come and have a rest." They may also drink if they wish, although, in the interest of decorum, the bar is open only to members of the Ebony Court Club, and hotel residents must ask the porter to serve them. (Temporary club membership can sometimes be arranged for suitable applicants screened by the secretary, who happens to be Mr. Topham, lately retired from the legal profession.) The regular membership consists of local people who prefer to drink with their own kind rather than with just anybody, and people up from the country or from overseas who share the same clannish outlooks.

No such impediment, however, will keep the thirsty from refreshment at the Gore — another decidedly English hotel, whose owners, Brian and Aimee Dale-Thomas, are still having to disappoint guests who stayed there in the 1950s and 1960s and look forward to the kind of Tudor-style banquet and revelry, complete with serving wenches and mildly licentious carryings-on, for which the Gore was then famous.

The last of these was held years ago, but visitors ready to exchange mock-Merrie England for a warm, friendly hotel at a reasonable price will be anything but disappointed with the improvements wrought since by Brian Dale-Thomas, a do-it-yourself hotelier now nearing the end of his seven-year program of renovating and adding baths to the 59 rooms.

One of them, Room 101, is where the banquets were held. Very suitable for family occupation, therefore, it comes complete with quiet, clean, comfortable accommodations at a moderate price. The Elizabeth's 24 rooms include several — with private baths, television and refrigerator — that will sleep four for £12 a head, including a full English breakfast.

Although otherwise fairly basic, the hotel stands out like the Ritz among the usual run of bed-and-breakfast joints that infest the streets around London's principal railroad stations. Its guests are even entitled to use the private gardens and tennis court of Eccleston Square, the Pimlico cousin of stately Belgrave Square, both having been built early in the 19th century by Thomas Cubitt.

But in the end, the choice of a small hotel, blending atmosphere, comfort, character and price in just the right proportions, is such an individual matter that any selection from the hundreds to be found in London is bound to be arbitrary and invidious.

The result is still the product of personal preference, so that those attempting to offer advice are probably obliged to declare their own favorites as a benchmark.

Very well, then. For style, the Portobello. For self-indulgence, the Stafford. And for general, day-in, day-out dependability, Durrants. Not just for its splendid position, behind the Wallace Collection and near Baker Street. Not just because it always looks inviting or because the Millers, who own it, are putting the rooms back to something like the way they were before a misguided attack of "modernization" in the 1960s and '70s.

For most of its 200-year history, Durrants has quietly served a quiet circle of regular visitors, — senior medical men, in more recent times, and those having business with the B.B.C. — the sort of people who simply would not go back if they were not satisfied.

It inspires confidence that messages will be taken, that the laundry will be returned before you check out and that a 7:30 A.M. wake-up call will not be put through at 8:15. Calm and relaxed, it is a hotel for the genuine sophisticated, as opposed to those who recognize quality only by the size of the bill.

Other hotels may have classier restaurants, or more up-to-date decor, or smarter reputations, but Durrants somehow catches some of the essential "feel" of London as it coexists with the modern world. How? Perhaps because Charles Miller, at 94, still drops in occasionally to keep an eye on things.

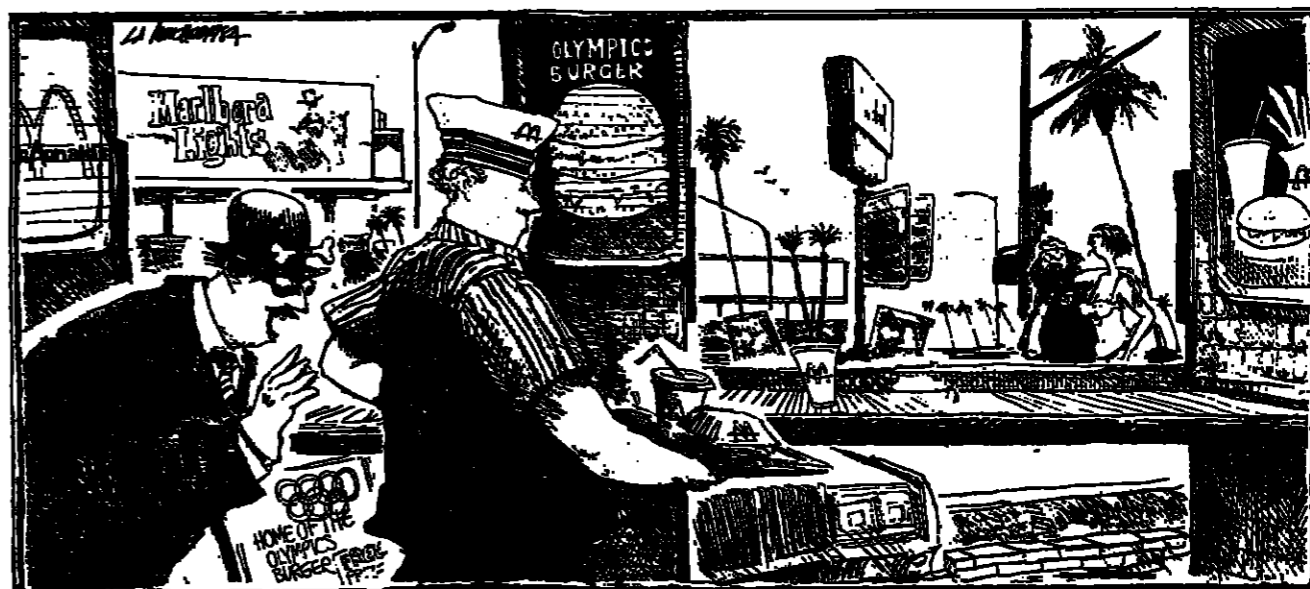


Illustration by Le Moine.

## The Natives Are Restless

by Nancy Mills

LOS ANGELES — There are signs that life here is getting stranger now that the Summer Olympics are approaching, but most people aren't noticed.

The secret, apparently, is to be so caught up in one's own preoccupations that nothing else penetrates — this could explain how a city can flourish in an earthquake zone.

Nothing is sacred, not even the gynecologist's office. Women do not normally expect to be entertained when they're having a check-up. However, a few doctors have redecorated their examining rooms to feature on the ceiling posters of such personalities as Paul Newman and Tom Selleck. (At this point, the Selleck room is more in demand.)

Not that Southern Californians have trouble making movie stars, or at least reasonable facsimiles. For very little money a Robert Redford sound-alike will record the message on your telephone answering machine. That really impresses certain people, as does a gift from Burt Reynolds's mail-order catalog.

A bit closer to the real thing is a visit to John Travolta's new exercise club or one of Jane Fonda's workout studios. It's not guaranteed that Travolta or Fonda will appear, but there are enough people there who look like them, so that's all right.

Of course, there are those who don't believe in exercise.

They sleep late every morning, if they can time out the pounding heels of joggers who get a 5 A.M. start. Although half the day's business is likely to be transacted over breakfast, not everyone functions successfully before dawn. Thousands of East Coasters who have been transferred here don't make it to their offices until 10 A.M. These are the people who have

not yet commissioned a portrait of their swimming pool.

Subtlety is not a highly prized quality here. Take, for example, the chubby, balding man who often stands outside a Los Angeles movie house wearing a sandwich board.

On the board is a large picture of himself, his telephone number and a caption: "What do you think of my face?" As he hands out leaflets, he explains earnestly that he is looking for a wife. When the lights grow dark in the theater, there he is again, this time on the screen. For two minutes the audience gets to watch a picture of his pink, eager face and phone number. At last report, he is still single.

Most people aren't quite that out-front about meeting others. Instead, they join groups like the Millionaires Club for Singles. According to the membership chairman, the name was chosen "because it is bold and attracts people who are bright, progressive and upwardly mobile." There's no mention of actually needing a million dollars to join; how selective can they be when whole neighborhoods are receiving applications through the mail?

If Southern Californians are lucky enough to find that special someone, they can contemplate how to have the ultimate upscale wedding. One option is hiring a "fiddler on the roof" to entertain guests. That's very effective, unless it's raining. Or, they can rent a dozen doves and have them released during an appropriate moment in the ceremony.

Afterward, the lucky couple can take one of Eddie's Exotic Limos to the airport. Eddie's "super 32-foot stretch jacuzzi limo" has a bartender, plush velours and mink interior, hot tub and rumble seat. Perhaps it would be available for the whole honeymoon.

What's the most awesome wedding present a local couple can receive? Opinions vary. Some

parents recommend a stress relief kit, which contains an instruction book, tape, and "left/right brain pillow." Many newbies seem to prefer an Aroma Disk Player — the latest gadget.

This device works like a record player but instead of music, you switch on "Movie Time" and get the smell of hot buttered popcorn. For depressing occasions you can switch on "The Party's Over" for the scent of beer and stale cigarette smoke. No, that's wrong. This was a lite-wine party, so the odor disk emits the smell of coffee brewing.

Left at the altar? Call Rigor Mortis Florist and have them deliver one of their specialties: Morticia's Madness — a bouquet of decapitated roses; Aunt Hagatha's Folly — a variety of dead blossoms; or Uriah's Heep — a dozen deceased carnations.

Those not planning nuptials this year needn't despair. Night school and extension classes offer many opportunities "to create a personal reality that encourages healthy life-styles and productive personal and professional relationships." Classes here include "The Yoga of Basketball," "Moneylove: The Psychology of Abundance" and "Theater of Affirmation: Dream Techniques for Personal Growth."

Tourists planning to visit Los Angeles can get into the spirit by putting on a designer band-aid.

These polka-dot or multi-striped plasters are worn like tattoos — for decoration — not over a cut. The idea is to call attention to one's best feature with an eye-catching "boo-boo strip."

If they are unavailable before a visit, ask a friend here to send some. Or better yet, design your own. Southern Californians like to be as outrageous as possible, as long as they're assured it's in good taste.

The Associated Press

## What They Cost

LONDON — Rates quoted are for the least-expensive single room to the most-expensive twin. Value added tax is included as is, in some cases, a service charge. Telephone numbers should be preceded by 01 when calling from outside the London area. The numbers for the hotels correspond to those in the map:

1. Connaught Hotel, Carlos Place, W1Y 6AL (499-7070). Rates on application.
2. Stafford Hotel, St. James's Place, SW1A 1NJ (493-0111). £86-£114.50.
3. Duke Hotel, St. James's Place, SW1A 1NJ (491-4840). £75-£112.
4. Goring Hotel, Beeston Place, Grosvenor Gardens, SW1W 0JW (834-8211). £55-£72.
5. Portobello Hotel, 22 Stanley Gardens, W11 2NG (727-2777). £34.50-£63.25.
6. Blakes Hotel, 33 Roland Gardens, SW7 3EP (370-6701). £68-£92.
7. Number 16, 16 Number Place, SW7 3EJ (589-5232). £27-£65.
8. L'Hotel, 28 Basil Street, SW3 1AT (589-5171). £79.35-£105.80.
9. Capital Hotel, 22-24 Basil Street, SW3 1AT (589-5171). £79.35-£105.80.
10. Wilbraham Hotel, 1 Wilbraham Place, Sloane Street, SW1X 9AE (730-8296). £28-£47.
11. Ebony Court, 26 Ebony Street, SW1W 0LU (730-8147). £26.50-£49.50.
12. Gore Hotel, 189 Queen's Gate, SW7 5EX (584-6601). £36-£48.
13. Elizabeth Hotel, 37 Eccleston Square, SW1 (828-6812). £17-£38 until May 15, £18-£40 thereafter.
14. Durrants Hotel, George Street, W1H 6BJ (935-8131). £33-£48, without breakfast.

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# Herald Tribune BUSINESS/FINANCE

U.S. Stocks  
Report, Page 6

FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1984

## TECHNOLOGY

### Investors Using Computers To Reach Discount Brokers

By DAVID E. SANGER  
New York Times Service

When Sam Liberto travels, his broker usually tags along — tucked under Mr. Liberto's arm.

Mr. Liberto's broker is his Apple computer. With a few keystrokes, Mr. Liberto can instruct the machine to dial a telephone number, hook into a larger computer system in Palo Alto, California, and retrieve the day's closing prices on stocks in his portfolio. With a few more strokes, an electronic order form appears on his screen, and in seconds he can pass along an electronic message to his discount brokerage in San Francisco, instructing it to buy or sell.

**It's just the beginning, says a discount broker. But progress costs.**

"In a way, it's easier to do this by computer than over the telephone," Mr. Liberto said. He can review his portfolio at leisure, and he rarely feels the pressure that confronts many who deal with discount brokers by phone — to rush an order along so that the telephone clerk can take the next call.

Mr. Liberto is definitely in the minority. At best, only a few thousand personal computer users communicate with their brokers electronically — although thousands more use their machines to analyze stock performance on electronic spreadsheets such as Visicalc and Lotus 1-2-3. But many brokerage houses, mostly discounters, think that people willing to tinker with stock analysis are also willing to trade — and they are rushing to make the technology available.

Many experts say that by the end of the year most major discount brokers will offer home-computer services. If legal hurdles can be surmounted, they may even do so in cooperation with banks, which are looking into computerized systems as a means of getting their discount brokerage services off the ground.

Max Ule thinks the new technology is not that complicated. Mr. Ule, who runs a small discount brokerage in New York, is in the advance guard of trade-at-home computing. Two years ago he took three Radio Shack Model 1 computers — one of the earliest personal computers, long since discontinued — and set up a telephone "bulletin board." He called it Tickerscreen.

Mr. Ule says that several hundred customers, each with his or her own password, use the computerized trading service. They can place an order any time between 7 P.M. and 9 A.M. The instruction is saved on a floppy disk in the Radio Shack machine, and Mr. Ule's staff acts on the instructions when the market opens the next morning.

Mr. Ule's clients are enthusiastic. Greg Dougherty, a videotape editor, trades through the system from his apartment. He said he had "never had a single technical problem." Best of all, Mr. Ule's service is free — clients pay only the commission they would ordinarily be charged.

Now technology may have passed Mr. Ule by. A far more sophisticated system, run by Trade Plus Inc. of Palo Alto, California, has been embraced by two larger brokerage houses, C.D. Anderson & Co. and Fidelity Brokerage Services, the trading arm of Fidelity Investments in Boston. Through the Trade Plus system, an investor can, for example, maintain up to three separate portfolios, research stock histories and keep tax records on trading. Transfers can also be made to individual retirement accounts and Keogh accounts.

It's just the beginning, said William A. Porter, the president of Trade Plus. "Soon we're going to be adding long-term historical data, a financial news service and information about individual companies." Already an investor can designate high and low trading price limits for each stock in his or her portfolio, and the computer will sound an alarm if one of the boundaries is crossed.

But progress comes at a price. Fidelity and C.D. Anderson clients pay a one-time fee of \$195, which includes the software needed for the home computer to dial up the bigger system. During business hours, Trade Plus charges \$24 an hour for connection time to its host computer; at night, the fee drops to \$6 an hour. Trade Plus estimates that, because most users can get the information they need in a few minutes, the average user's bill totals \$15 a month; on top of that, of course, are commissions.

Critics of such systems contend that they are no bargain for the computer user. By entering the order electronically, the client is doing most of a discount broker's job for him.

But Robert L. Gould, the president of Fidelity Brokerage Services, which has about 260,000 clients, points to the variety of informational services that Fidelity will offer, which he said "really make this a bargain."

And, he argues, the systems can fill a psychic void for computer users, many of whom may be trying to justify the purchase of a computer to their spouses.

## CURRENCY RATES

Local interbank rates on March 29, excluding fees.  
Official findings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Milan, Paris, New York rates of 4:00 p.m. EST.

	U.S.	Swiss	West	East	Japan	Yen
Amsterdam	2.2045	4.274	112.85	26.65	17.75	125.70-125.80
Brussels	32.85	74.15	20.47	6.67	1.272	24.07-24.10
London	1.2480	2.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24-1.25
Paris	1.2480	2.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24-1.25
West Germany	1.2480	2.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24-1.25
Japan	1.2480	2.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24-1.25
Yen	1.2480	2.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24-1.25

	U.S.	Swiss	West	East	Japan	Yen
Amsterdam	2.2045	4.274	112.85	26.65	17.75	125.70-125.80
Brussels	32.85	74.15	20.47	6.67	1.272	24.07-24.10
London	1.2480	2.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24-1.25
Paris	1.2480	2.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24-1.25
West Germany	1.2480	2.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24-1.25
Japan	1.2480	2.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24-1.25
Yen	1.2480	2.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24-1.25

## INTEREST RATES

	U.S.	Swiss	West	East	Japan	Yen
Amsterdam	2.2045	4.274	112.85	26.65	17.75	125.70-125.80
Brussels	32.85	74.15	20.47	6.67	1.272	24.07-24.10
London	1.2480	2.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24-1.25
Paris	1.2480	2.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24-1.25
West Germany	1.2480	2.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24-1.25
Japan	1.2480	2.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24-1.25
Yen	1.2480	2.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24-1.25

	U.S.	Swiss	West	East	Japan	Yen
Amsterdam	2.2045	4.274	112.85	26.65	17.75	125.70-125.80
Brussels	32.85	74.15	20.47	6.67	1.272	24.07-24.10
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Paris	1.2480	2.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24-1.25
West Germany	1.2480	2.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24-1.25
Japan	1.2480	2.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24-1.25
Yen	1.2480	2.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24-1.25

	U.S.	Swiss	West	East	Japan	Yen
Amsterdam	2.2045	4.274	112.85	26.65	17.75	125.70-125.80
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Paris	1.2480	2.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24-1.25
West Germany	1.2480	2.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24-1.25
Japan	1.2480	2.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24-1.25
Yen	1.2480	2.24	1.24	1.24	1.24	1.24-1.25

## Mexican Men Join Women's Preserve

By Richard J. Meislin  
New York Times Service

CIUDAD JUAREZ, Mexico — After years of being a nearly all-female preserve, Mexico's border assembly plants have begun to employ men.

The move will not only meet a steadily rising demand for labor, according to officials and businessmen here, but might also repair the social damage done by putting nearly all the available women into the work force while leaving many men unemployed.

"We had become a matriarchy," said Arnulfo Castro Munive, president of the Association of Maquiladoras, the Mexican name for the border assembly plants. "It had ruptured the social equilibrium."

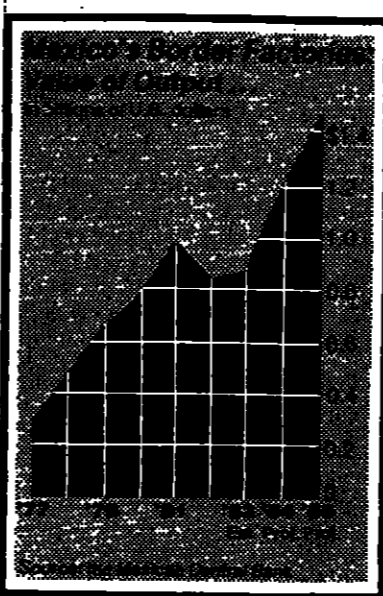
The maquiladora industry was established in 1966 to bring development to Mexico's northern border.

Manufacturers are allowed to import parts without normal duties or restrictions for assembly as long as the assembled products do not remain in Mexico. Under U.S. law, the companies pay duties on the return trip only on the value added in the assembly process.

Thus many companies produce parts in a factory on the American side of the border, ship them to their plants in Mexico for assembly, and then ship them back.

Employment in the assembly industry in this city soared by 19 percent last year, to 63,000, largely because the steady devaluation of the Mexican peso has made labor costs increasingly attractive to U.S. business. A Mexican assembly line worker now earns the equivalent of \$28 for a 45-hour workweek.

Border-wide, the growth was about 11 percent in 1983. Some 140,000 people were employed in assembly at the end of the year, producing about \$900 million worth of goods. More than half consisted of electrical and electronics products, according to Mexico's central bank and the Ministry of Planning and Budget.



The New York Times

The companies involved, which include such U.S. concerns as RCA, Sylvania, General Motors and Chrysler, say they have traditionally employed women because women are more suited to the repetitive tasks involved in the assembly process. A 1979 study by a Stanford University political scientist, Michael Van Waas, also found that the "passivity" of Mexican women made them more attractive.

But as the industry grew, labor shortages developed and "the women began to take advantage of the situation," Mr. Castro said. "If they didn't like what they were doing, they would just quit because they knew they could find work somewhere else."

In addition, because employment outside the maquiladoras is hard to find in Mexico's

border towns, many men found themselves with nothing to do while their wives worked. This led to "a type of social disequilibrium," said the city's mayor, Francisco J. Barrio, bringing increases in crime, alcoholism and divorce.

Mr. Castro said that by the end of last year, nearly one in three workers at the assembly plants were men. The goal is to raise the proportion of male workers to 60 percent by the end of the decade.

Word of the change has been slow to get out, and many men are hesitant to seek employment in an area now established as "women's work."

One unemployed man in his mid-30's, making a few hundred pesos a day by shutting illegal immigrants across the Rio Grande on his back, said he had not tried the plants because "the maquiladoras are only for the women." As Mayor Barrio put it: "Many people haven't even realized that many of the maquiladoras admit men."

Only about 10 percent of the maquiladora workers in Juarez are unionized, far below the national average. "If you don't feel the need, you're not going to unionize," Mr. Castro said.

Mr. Van Waas's study found that payoffs to union officials and a few well-publicized shutdowns in the wake of strikes also helped to diminish union activity.

Thus far, the maquiladora industry's benefit to Mexico has been almost solely in providing employment. Few Mexican products are used in the assembly lines, according to the Banco Nacional de Mexico, partly because of manufacturers' "restrictive practices" and partly because of "poor quality, insufficient supply and deficient deliveries, as well as lack of interest on the part of local manufacturers."

So while several border plants assemble high-quality, moderately priced televisions, for example, a similar product remains dear and often shoddy in the Mexican market.

## U.S. Trade Gap At \$10.1 Billion, Another Record

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The U.S. merchandise trade deficit expanded in February to a record \$10.1 billion from January's \$9.5 billion, also a record, the Commerce Department said Thursday.

The value of exports fell 6.1 percent, to \$17.2 billion, while imports were \$27.3 billion — the second-highest import total on record, although down 1.8 percent from January.

Even the most pessimistic forecasts see the U.S. trade deficit topping \$100 billion by the end of this year. If the deficit continued at the February level for the rest of the year, the 1984 total would be \$120 billion. The 1983 trade deficit was a record \$69.4 billion.

As the trade deficit widens, hurting export-related industries and taking the edge off economic growth, pressure is growing in Congress for measures to cut the number of imports.

The merchandise trade deficit with Japan alone was \$2.4 billion in February after \$2.6 billion in January.

The total deficit widened despite a 1.2-percent decline in the cost of imported oil for the month, to \$4.7 billion. Although crude oil cost an average of 3 cents a barrel more in February, at \$28.71, the prices of residual fuel oil, propane and butane dropped.

Reagan administration officials have urged Congress not to overreact to the rapid growth of the trade deficit and to resist pressure for new import barriers on steel, textiles and other products.

Some analysts believe the trade imbalance has cost more than one million U.S. jobs.

The trade imbalance is also affecting the foreign exchange markets, which are expected to value the dollar less as the deficit continues to grow.

The main question is whether the value of the dollar will make a few damaging plunges or drop slowly enough to allow the world financial system to adjust.

The mild decline in the value of the dollar so far this year has not been significant enough to make

U.S. goods more attractive on world markets.

Thus, in the broadest terms, the U.S. economic recovery continues to increase demand for imports while the weakness of economies overseas, particularly among developing nations, means normally strong customers for U.S. goods are holding back their purchases, noted David Lund, the Commerce Department's chief trade economist.

The February jump in the deficit "was unexpected to me," Mr. Lund said, adding that surprisingly large imports of luxury items not directly related to economic trends, such as gold coins and diamonds, helped keep the import total higher than expected.

(UPI, AP)

## China Agrees With the EC on Textile Quotas

The Associated Press

BEIJING — China agreed Thursday to new quotas on its textile exports to the 10-nation European Community.

A protocol, requiring the approval of the European Commission in Brussels, was initiated by the chief EC negotiator, Jean-Pierre Leng, and Li Dengshan, head of the Chinese delegation, after five rounds of negotiations.

The agreement renews a five-year pact that expired in 1983. The new quotas were not disclosed, but China had sought an average 20-percent increase in quotas for different categories of clothing and textiles, while the EC wanted an average 6 to 7 percent.

In January, the EC unilaterally raised quotas by as much as 7 percent. China exported \$360 million of textiles to EC countries in the first half of 1983, nearly double the 1982 rate, causing concern to EC manufacturers.

## Key Index In the U.S. Rises 0.7%

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The government's sensitive leading economic indicators climbed 0.7 percent in February, helped by a rapid expansion of new businesses, the Commerce Department said Thursday.

Five of the 10 indicators available for the month were up.

Improvements were also seen in new claims for unemployment benefits, the pace of deliveries, an increase in building permits and the money supply.

The negative indicators were led by a decline in the average of 500 common stock prices. New orders for consumer goods and factory plant and equipment were down, as were prices for raw materials. The length of the average workweek was unchanged.

February was the 18th consecutive month without a downturn in the indicators.

Since the index hit bottom during the last recession in March 1982 it has increased 23.2 percent.

This compares with an average 17.2-percent climb in the index in the same period of time in seven recoveries since World War II.

January's advance of 1.1 percent in the indicators lost slightly when it was revised, but still ended with a 1-percent increase.

November's originally reported decline was revised to show no change from October, and December's increase was strengthened slightly to a 0.2-percent gain.

The composite index, designed to foreshadow changes in the economy in the next six to 10 months, appeared to reassure economists that the current economy expansion is destined to continue.

But Michael Evans, head of the Evans Economics forecast firm, said, "I think it's a fairly weak report."

The economy is maintaining busy factories and heavy production schedules because businesses are replenishing their inventories, he said, while consumer buying is slowing down.

"We're seeing significantly slower growth coming up in the second quarter and even more in the second half," he said.

## Ex-Im Bank Halts Loans to Argentina

By Stuart Auerbach  
and James L. Rowe Jr.  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The Export-Import Bank has suspended new loans and credit guarantees for Argentina until it works out its debt problem, the bank's president, William E. Draper, said.

On Monday Argentina's finance minister, Bernardo Grinspun, said his country would not pay interest on its loans before a March 31 deadline, which will force major U.S. banks to record tens of millions of dollars in losses. His comments came at the annual meeting of the Inter-American Development Bank in Punta del Este, Uruguay.

[Bank of Boston Corp. said Thursday that it would declare about \$100 million in loans to Argentina nonperforming, resulting in first-quarter earnings about a third lower than the adjusted \$1.84 a share in 1983's first quarter, United Press International reported from New York.]

[Argentina will sign a letter of intent on an economic program with the International Monetary Fund before April 12, Mr. Grinspun was quoted as saying Thursday, Reuters reported from Buenos Aires.]

[An agreement with the IMF would play a key role in securing bridging financing from foreign creditor banks with which to clear interest arrears on foreign debt. Banks had refused to release \$1 billion granted last August until Argentina sent a letter of intent to the IMF.]

The Ex-Im Bank, which helps provide financing for U.S. sales overseas, decided to close loan activity for Argentina after it failed to pay \$33.5 million in principal and interest by Feb. 29 on earlier loans to public-sector enterprises and private businesses, a spokesman, Russell Bonner, said Wednesday. Argentina, the world's third-largest debtor nation, owes a total of \$43 billion to Western banks and multinational lending institutions.

Earlier this month the Ex-Im bank's board turned down a request by an Argentine company for a loan guarantee of less than \$5 million to buy American exports.

Treasury Department officials said Wednesday they are still hopeful of resolving the Argentine problem by Saturday and are continuing

discussions with U.S. banks, the Argentine government, the International Monetary Fund and other foreign governments.

However, the officials and Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan said that neither Argentina nor U.S. banks holding its loans will be bailed out by the administration.

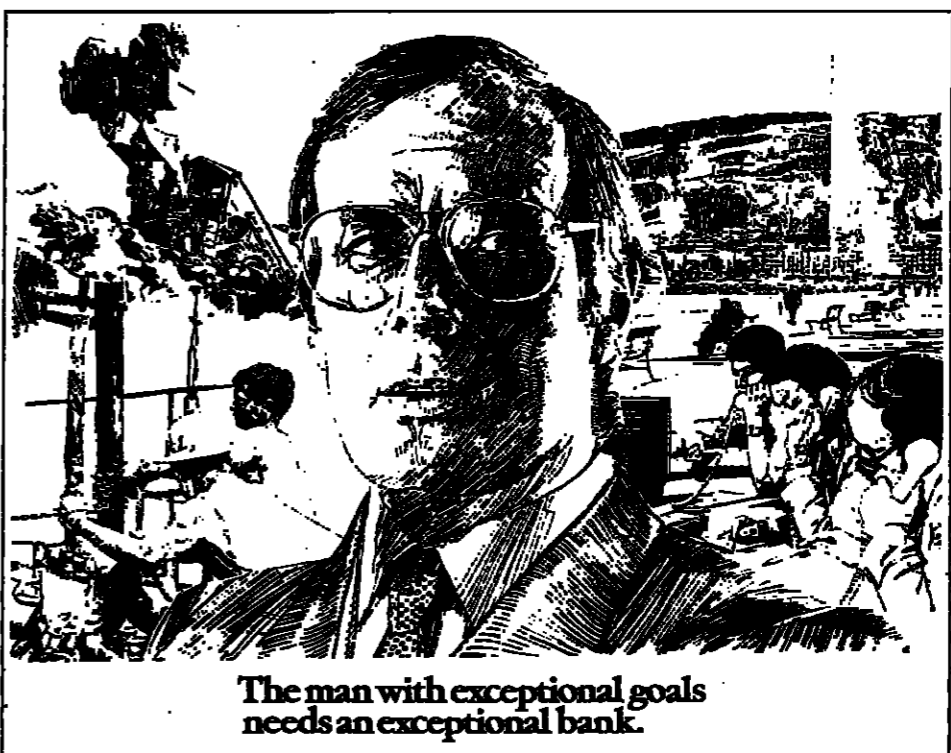
In Uruguay Wednesday, Mr. Grinspun said he hoped to reach an agreement with the banks by June 30. Bankers said they expect the agreement later than that, but before the banks have to close their books on Sept. 30 for the third reporting period this year.

Under U.S. banking rules, banks

must classify as problem loans those on which the interest is more than 90 days overdue. In the case of Argentina's loans, for example, the banks will have to remove from their first-quarter earnings not only the income they anticipated receiving on those loans, but also much of the income they already had reported for the final three months of last year.

Key U.S. bankers said they would prefer to get the loans off the problem list by June 30.

But even if they have to wait until Sept. 30, an official of one major bank said, it will not be devastating.



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## Trade Development Bank

Shown at left, the head office of Trade Development Bank, Geneva.

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## SPORTS

## Michigan Sports Past Notre Dame, 83-63, to Capture NIT Title

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
**NEW YORK** — One mighty oning burst early in the second half carried the University of Michigan to its first championship in college basketball's 47th National Invitation Tournament at Madison Square Garden Wednesday night. The Wolverines broke open what had been a close game and went on to rout Notre Dame, 83-63.

Michigan had advanced to the final with a 3-point victory Monday over Virginia Tech, which won Wednesday's consolation game in a 70-60 squeaker over Southwestern Louisiana.

Striking almost at will after Notre Dame had pulled into a 28-28

tie soon after the start of the second half, Michigan scored to a 20-point lead on a 24-4 spurt, primarily on speed and accurate shooting.

The winners' Tim McCormick scored a game-high 28 points (he was 13-of-16 from the floor) and was voted the tournament's outstanding player.

Michigan, finishing its season at 23-10, had never made it to the finals in four previous NIT appearances.

Michigan's victory was the most lopsided in an NIT title game since Maryland's 100-60 rout of Niagara, 100-60, in 1972.

Notre Dame (21-12) was in its fifth NIT and second champion-

ship game. The Irish lost, 92-91, in overtime to Virginia Tech in 1973. So effective was the Wolverine defense in Wednesday's first half that only two Notre Dame players were able to score until the final minute. Tom Shubly and Ken Barlow kept the Irish in the game until just before the half ended.

Then, help from Tim Kempton was enough to move Notre Dame to within striking distance. With the Irish trailing, 26-17, Barlow hit a basket and two free throws and Kempton scored on a lay-up, on a tip-in of a Barlow rebound and on a free throw. After Michigan's Antoine Joubert hit a baseline jumper, Kempton scored the final three

points of the half to pull Notre Dame to within 28-26.

Michigan's first-half dominance had been generated mainly by McCormick, the 240-pound senior center who played with surprising aggressiveness. McCormick made three straight baskets that increased the Wolverine lead from 12-10 to 18-10.

Notre Dame tied the score, 28-28, as the second half started, but that seemed to spark Michigan's outburst. Hitting with precision from the floor, the Wolverines raced to a 20-point lead with speed and quickness that the Irish could not match.

The scoring in the fast-breaking surge was balanced, but the most productive work was turned in by Roy Tarpley, Eric Turner and McCormick.

McCormick scored three points that moved Michigan to a 35-28 lead. After Jim Dolan scored for Notre Dame, Tarpley accounted for 6 of 13 unanswered Wolverine points.

The Irish moved to within 59-48 on Shubly's basket at 6:04 left and trailed 67-56 with 3:14 remaining. Michigan scored the final 8 points of the game, however, reaching the 20-point margin for the second time.

In addition to his 28 points, McCormick pulled down 14 rebounds as the Wolverines dominated underneath. Turner scored 16 points for the winners, freshman guard Joubert added 12. Kempton and Shubly each had 19 for the Irish and Barlow added 18, but only 6 in the second half.

Like Michigan, Southwestern

Louisiana had trouble containing the slick shooting of Virginia Tech's Dell Curry. Against the Wolverines on Monday, Curry had a game-high 24 points; he had 20 in the consolation matchup, one fewer than high-scoring Graylin Warner of Southwestern Louisiana.

But the Hokies' hero — and nearly the goat — was John Dixon, playing his final college game.

The score was tied at 69-69 with just over a minute to play when Dixon took a pass from Curry under the basket and scored on a dunk. Seconds later, he fouled the Cajuns' Dion Brown on what appeared to be a sure lay-up. That put Dixon out of the game on fouls and gave Brown two free-throw attempts that could have tied the score; he missed the first and made the second.

After Al Young of the Hokies was fouled and missed the first attempt on a one-and-one situation with 36 seconds to play, the Cajuns had a chance at the game-winner — but failed when, with 6 seconds left, George Almones was called for traveling on a move to the basket.

The Hokies, who finished with a 22-13 record, lost Bobby Beecher, their 220-pound center, early in the second half with a knee injury, and for a while it seemed that Curry would be lost in the closing minute with a bruised arm, but he shook off the pain and came back.

Virginia Tech showed a smooth, well-oiled attack in taking a 38-32 halftime lead, having spurred from a 32-32 tie in the final two minutes.

Southwestern Louisiana, its accuracy off earlier, began to find the

range after the intermission. Tech ran its lead to 50-45 but the Cajuns, who finished 73-10, took advantage of Beecher's absence and rolled up 10 straight points, going ahead on a turnaround jumper by Warner. The teams remained within a few points of one another the rest of the way.

The winners' Perry Young, had 13 points and Dixon 12. Alonzo Allen tallied 16 for Southwestern Louisiana, while Brown had 15 and Drexel Allen 12. (NYT, UP)

## ■ The 47th NIT Tournament

**FIRST ROUND**  
 Tennessee-Chattanooga 74, Georgia 66, OT  
 South Alabama 88, Florida 57  
 Tennessee 54, St. Peter's 40  
 Notre Dame 82, St. Dominick 40  
 Lamar 44, New Mexico 41  
 SW Louisiana 94, Utah State 92  
 Florida State 74, North Carolina State 71, OT  
 Virginia Tech 77, Georgia Tech 74  
 Michigan 83, Wichita State 78  
 Indiana 86, Creighton 56  
 Xavier, Ohio 44, Ohio State 57, OT  
 Marquette 73, Iowa State 53  
 Santa Clara 64, Oregon 53  
 Boston College 70, St. Joseph's 63  
 Pittsburgh 75, La Salle 71  
 Weber 61, 75, Portland 62

**SECOND ROUND**  
 Pittsburgh 44, Florida State 43  
 Virginia Tech 48, South Alabama 44  
 Tennessee 48, Tennessee-Chattanooga 44  
 Xavier, Ohio 54, Marquette 57  
 Notre Dame 44, Boston College 52  
 Michigan 83, Marquette 74  
 Southwestern Louisiana 74, Weber State 72  
 2OT  
 Santa Clara 74, Lamar 74

**QUARTERFINALS**  
 Michigan 83, Xavier, Ohio 62  
 Southwestern Louisiana 97, Santa Clara 76  
 Virginia Tech 77, Tennessee 44  
 Virginia Tech 77, Tennessee 44

**SEMIFINALS**  
 Michigan 78, Virginia Tech 78  
 Notre Dame 45, Southwestern Louisiana 59

**CHAMPIONSHIP**  
 Michigan 83, Notre Dame 63

**CONSOLATION**  
 Virginia Tech 71, Southwestern Louisiana 78



Virginia Tech's Al Young, top, battling Graylin Warner for the ball in Wednesday's NIT consolation game. Warner had a game-high 21 points, but Tech tipped Southwestern Louisiana, 71-70.

## Hamilton and Carrutherses Quit Amateur Figure Skating

**ATLANTIC CITY, N.J.** — Olympic gold medalist Scott Hamilton, bidding an emotional farewell to amateur figure skating, said Wednesday he is considering several offers to tour with professional ice shows.

Meanwhile, in Los Angeles, Olympic silver-medalist and four-time national pairs champions Kilty and Peter Carruthers announced they had signed a multiyear contract with the Ice Capades.

Hamilton's news-conference announcement ended an amateur career in which the 5-foot-3, 115-pound (1.60 meters, 52.1 kilograms) skater won four national and four world titles. He is the first to win four consecutive world crowns since Hayes Allen Jenkins, who won from 1953 to 1956.

Hamilton has had an 18-0 record in international competition since 1980, having dazzled European judges with technique and U.S. judges with power jumps and spins. Hamilton termed his victory in the men's competition at the 1984 Winter Olympics "the realization of a personal goal." As a child, he overcame Schwannmann's Syndrome, a disease that inhibits muscle and bone development.

"The last few years of my life can only be described as a living fantasy," he said tearfully. "Now it is time to go on to the adult part of my life."

Hamilton, 25, thanked the U.S. public for supporting him during his five-year climb to the top of the world rankings. "I just hope that any time I stepped on the ice — every time I competed for my coun-

try — I made you proud," he said.

Hamilton said he has signed a contract with International Management Group and is "negotiating with a lot of people" about his future.

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**SECOND THOUGHTS** — Everton goalie Neville Southall ponders Graeme Souness's 22d-minute score, which stood up to make Liverpool a 1-0 victor in the English League final Wednesday night in Manchester. By winning the title for the fourth consecutive time, Liverpool retired the current Milk Cup; a new trophy will be made for next season.

# NHL Standings

WALLES CONFERENCE													
Patrick Division						x-Chicago Toronto							
W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA		
NY Islanders	48	26	4	100	325	247	x-Edmonton	55	18	5	117	443	311
Washington	47	28	5	99	303	222	x-Calgary	33	39	14	80	296	302
Philadelphia	43	35	0	86	343	244	x-Vancouver	32	39	9	73	303	325
NY Rangers	40	38	2	82	305	295	x-Winnipeg	29	38	11	69	322	371
NJ Devils	37	41	4	78	321	349	Los Angeles	25	43	12	57	300	349
Pittsburgh	16	56	4	38	249	362	(x-Cloched playoff berth) (x-Chicago division title)						
Adams Division						Wednesday's Resests							
Buffalo	47	24	7	101	320	251	Washington (13), New Jersey 3 (Adams (2), Gordie (20), Good (21), Lavellin (20), Sherd (4), Carpenter (22), McCadmon (10), Bridgman (22)).						
Boston	44	26	6	96	327	254	Philadelphia 54, Pittsburgh 3 (Kerr), Los Angeles 24 (Hod), (19), (Ritter), (4), Aus sen (8), Bulford (51), Flockhart (27), Schindl (5)).						
Quebec	40	30	10	90	331	275	Detroit 4, Toronto 2 (Kislo 2 (22), Yzerman 16).						
Montreal	35	35	12	82	305	265							
Carleton Place	27	40	13	68	300	311							

# NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE											
Atlantic Division						W L P.ct GB					
x-Boston	54	19	740	—	—	x-Philadelphia	46	29	439	776	
x-New York	43	29	1094	—	—	x-New York	43	29	1094	—	
x-New Jersey	39	33	542	104	—	Washington	31	43	419	235	
Washington	31	43	419	235	—	Central Division					
x-Detroit	47	24	389	—	—	x-Milwaukee	42	30	389	—	
x-Milwaukee	42	30	389	—	—	Atlanta	34	40	459	94	
Atlanta	34	40	459	94	—	Chicago	26	48	366	16	
Chicago	26	48	366	16	—	Cleveland	26	48	361	16	
Cleveland	26	48	361	16	—	Indiana	21	53	229	192	
Indiana	21	53	229	192	—	WESTERN CONFERENCE					
Midwest Division						Utah					
Utah	41	33	554	—	—	San Jose	34	34	454	16	
San Jose	34	34	454	16	—	Kansas City	34	39	466	6	
Kansas City	34	39	466	6	—	Denver	24	48	459	7	
Denver	24	48	459	7	—						

NHL Scoring Leaders										
A					B					
W	L	T	Pts	GF	W	L	T	Pts	GF	GA
NY Islanders	48	26	4	100	325	San Antonio	32	41	28	816
Washington	47	27	5	92	302	Houston	28	44	29	12
Edmonton	46	28	6	85	292	Pacific Division				
St. Louis	45	29	7	82	285	x-Los Angeles	47	24	462	—
Quebec	44	31	8	65	279	x-Portland	44	28	481	316
NY Islanders	43	32	9	65	278	Seattle	37	37	350	119
Edmonton	42	33	10	62	274	San Jose	36	38	340	146
St. Louis	41	34	11	62	273	Golden State	32	40	344	158
NY Islanders	40	35	12	61	271	San Diego	37	37	365	219
Edmonton	39	36	13	58	262	(In-clinched playoff berth)				
St. Louis	38	37	14	57	261	Western Division				
NY Islanders	37	38	15	57	260	San Diego	41	34	385	255
Edmonton	36	39	16	56	259	Boston	39	36	388	260
St. Louis	35	40	17	56	258	San Jose	38	37	388	261
Edmonton	34	41	18	55	257	San Jose	37	38	388	262
St. Louis	33	42	19	55	256	San Jose	36	39	388	263
Edmonton	32	43	20	54	255	San Jose	35	40	388	264
St. Louis	31	44	21	54	254	San Jose	34	41	388	265
Edmonton	30	45	22	53	253	San Jose	33	42	388	266
St. Louis	29	46	23	53	252	San Jose	32	43	388	267
Edmonton	28	47	24	52	251	San Jose	31	44	388	268
St. Louis	27	48	25	52	250	San Jose	30	45	388	269
Edmonton	26	49	26	51	249	San Jose	29	46	388	270
St. Louis	25	50	27	51	248	San Jose	28	47	388	271
Edmonton	24	51	28	50	247	San Jose	27	48	388	272
St. Louis	23	52	29	50	246	San Jose	26	49	388	273
Edmonton	22	53	30	49	245	San Jose	25	50	388	274
St. Louis	21	54	31	49	244	San Jose	24	51	388	275
Edmonton	20	55	32	48	243	San Jose	23	52	388	276
St. Louis	19	56	33	48	242	San Jose	22	53	388	277
Edmonton	18	57	34	47	241	San Jose	21	54	388	278
St. Louis	17	58	35	47	240	San Jose	20	55	388	279
Edmonton	16	59	36	46	239	San Jose	19	56	388	280
St. Louis	15	60	37	46	238	San Jose	18	57	388	281
Edmonton	14	61	38	45	237	San Jose	17	58	388	282
St. Louis	13	62	39	45	236	San Jose	16	59	388	283
Edmonton	12	63	40	44	235	San Jose	15	60	388	284
St. Louis	11	64	41	44	234	San Jose	14	61	388	285
Edmonton	10	65	42	43	233	San Jose	13	62	388	286
St. Louis	9	66	43	43	232	San Jose	12	63	388	287
Edmonton	8	67	44	42	231	San Jose	11	64	388	288
St. Louis	7	68	45	42	230	San Jose	10	65	388	289
Edmonton	6	69	46	41	229	San Jose	9	66	388	290
St. Louis	5	70	47	41	228	San Jose	8	67	388	291
Edmonton	4	71	48	40	227	San Jose	7	68	388	292
St. Louis	3	72	49	40	226	San Jose	6	69	388	293
Edmonton	2	73	50	39	225	San Jose	5	70	388	294
St. Louis	1	74	51	39	224	San Jose	4	71	388	295
Edmonton	0	75	52	38	223	San Jose	3	72	388	296
St. Louis	0	76	53	38	222	San Jose	2	73	388	297
Edmonton	0	77	54	37	221	San Jose	1	74	388	298
St. Louis	0	78	55	37	220	San Jose	0	75	388	299
Edmonton	0	79	56	36	219	San Jose	0	76	388	300
St. Louis	0	80	57	36	218	San Jose	0	77	388	301
Edmonton	0	81	58	35	217	San Jose	0	78	388	302
St. Louis	0	82	59	35	216	San Jose	0	79	388	303
Edmonton	0	83	60	34	215	San Jose	0	80	388	304
St. Louis	0	84	61	34	214	San Jose	0	81	388	305
Edmonton	0	85	62	33	213	San Jose	0	82	388	306
St. Louis	0	86	63	33	212	San Jose	0	83	388	307
Edmonton	0	87	64	32	211	San Jose	0	84	388	308
St. Louis	0	88	65	32	210	San Jose	0	85	388	309
Edmonton	0	89	66	31	209	San Jose	0	86	388	310
St. Louis	0	90	67	31	208	San Jose	0	87	388	311
Edmonton	0	91	68	30	207	San Jose	0	88	388	312
St. Louis	0	92	69	30	206	San Jose	0	89	388	313
Edmonton	0	93	70	29	205	San Jose	0	90	388	314
St. Louis	0	94	71	29	204	San Jose	0	91	388	315
Edmonton	0	95	72	28	203	San Jose	0	92	388	316
St. Louis	0	96	73	28	202	San Jose	0	93	388	317
Edmonton	0	97	74	27	201	San Jose	0	94	388	318
St. Louis	0	98	75	27	200	San Jose	0	95	388	319
Edmonton	0	99	76	26	199	San Jose	0	96	388	320
St. Louis	0	100	77	26	198	San Jose	0	97	388	321
Edmonton	0	101	78	25	197	San Jose	0	98	388	322
St. Louis	0	102	79	25	196	San Jose	0	99	388	323
Edmonton	0	103	80	24	195	San Jose	0	100	388	324
St. Louis	0	104	81	24	194	San Jose	0	101	388	325
Edmonton	0	105	82	23	193	San Jose	0	102	388	326
St. Louis	0	106	83	23	192	San Jose	0	103	388	327
Edmonton	0	107	84	22	191	San Jose	0	104	388	328
St. Louis	0	108	85	22	190	San Jose	0	105	388	329
Edmonton	0	109	86	21	189	San Jose	0	106	388	330
St. Louis	0	110	87	21	188	San Jose	0	107	388	331
Edmonton	0	111	88	20	187	San Jose	0	108	388	332
St. Louis	0	112	89	20	186	San Jose	0	109	388	333
Edmonton	0	113	90	19	185	San Jose	0	110	388	334
St. Louis	0	114	91	19	184	San Jose	0	111	388	335
Edmonton	0	115	92	18	183	San Jose	0	112	388	336
St. Louis	0	116	93	18	182	San Jose	0	113	388	337
Edmonton	0	117	94	17	181	San Jose	0	114	388	338
St. Louis	0	118	95	17	180	San Jose	0	115	388	339
Edmonton	0	119	96	16	179	San Jose	0	116	388	340
St. Louis	0	120	97	16	178	San Jose	0	117	388	341
Edmonton	0	121	98	15	177	San Jose	0	118	388	342
St. Louis	0	122	99	15	176	San Jose	0	119	388	343
Edmonton	0	123	100	14	175	San Jose	0	120	388	344
St. Louis	0	124	101	14	174	San Jose	0	121	388	345
Edmonton	0	125	102	13	173	San Jose	0	122	388	346
St. Louis	0	126	103	13	172	San Jose	0	123	388	347
Edmonton	0	127	104	12	171	San Jose	0	124	388	348
St. Louis	0	128	105	12	170	San Jose	0	125	388	349
Edmonton	0	129	106	11	169	San Jose	0	126	388	350
St. Louis	0	130	107	11	168	San Jose	0	127	388	351
Edmonton	0	131	108	10	167	San Jose	0	128	388	352
St. Louis	0	132	109	10	166	San Jose	0	129	388	353
Edmonton	0	133	110	9	165	San Jose	0	130	388	354
St. Louis	0	134	111	9	164	San Jose	0	131	388	355
Edmonton	0	135	112	8	163	San Jose	0	132	388	356
St. Louis	0	136	113	8	162	San Jose	0	133	388	357
Edmonton	0	137	114	7	161	San Jose	0	134	388	358
St. Louis	0	138	115	7	160	San Jose	0	135	388	359
Edmonton	0	139	116	6	159	San Jose	0	136	388	360
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Edmonton	0	141	118	5	157	San Jose	0	138	388	362
St. Louis	0	142	119	5	156	San Jose	0	139	388	363
Edmonton	0	143	120	4	155	San Jose	0	140	388	364
St. Louis	0	144	121	4	154	San Jose	0	141	388	365
Edmonton	0	145	122	3	153	San Jose	0	142	388	366
St. Louis	0	146	123	3	152	San Jose	0	143	388	367
Edmonton	0	147	124	2	151	San Jose	0	144	388	368
St. Louis	0	148	125	2	150	San Jose	0	145	388	369
Edmonton	0	149	126	1	149	San Jose	0	146	388	370
St. Louis	0	150	127	1	148	San Jose	0	147	388	371
Edmonton	0	151	128	0	147	San Jose	0	148	388	372
St. Louis	0	152	129	0	146	San Jose	0	149	388	373
Edmonton	0	153	130	0	145	San Jose	0	150	388	374
St. Louis	0	154	131	0	144	San Jose	0	151	388	375
Edmonton	0	155	132	0	143	San Jose	0	152	388	376
St. Louis	0	156	133	0	142	San Jose	0	153	388	377
Edmonton	0	157	134	0	141	San Jose	0	154	388	378
St. Louis	0	158	135	0	140	San Jose	0	155	388	379
Edmonton	0	159	136	0	139	San Jose	0	156	388	380
St. Louis	0	160	137	0	138	San Jose	0	157	388	381
Edmonton	0	161	138	0	137	San Jose	0	158	388	382
St. Louis	0	162	139	0	136	San Jose	0	159	388	383
Edmonton	0	163	140	0	135	San Jose	0	160	388	384
St. Louis	0	164	141	0	134	San Jose	0	161	388	385
Edmonton	0	165	142	0	133	San Jose	0	162	388	386
St. Louis	0	166	143	0	132	San Jose	0	163	388	387
Edmonton	0	167	144	0	131	San Jose	0	164	388	388
St. Louis	0	168	145	0	130	San Jose	0	165	388	389
Edmonton	0	169	146	0	129	San Jose	0	166	388	390
St. Louis	0	170	147	0	128	San Jose	0	167	388	391
Edmonton	0	171	148	0	127	San Jose	0	168	388	392
St. Louis	0	172	149	0	126	San Jose	0	169	388	393
Edmonton	0	173	150	0	125	San Jose	0	170	388	394
St.										

## OBSERVER

## Young People Take Over

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — It was inevitable that the baby-boom generation of the 1950s would eventually come to power in the United States, and it did. Life was bound to be different when they took over, but I was ready to adjust. "Youth must be served," they say.

I had known the baby-boom generation from its cradle and knew it had terrible scores to settle with its forefathers, not to mention its foremothers. I also knew its unique capacity for peevishness, especially when automobiles were discussed.

For this reason, I had my strategy ready when the company announced that Giles Conway, 29-year-old corporate genius, was the new boss of my department. Being familiar with the frustrations of his generation, I reasoned that he would immediately look for a reason to fire me.

It was obvious how he would do it: "Can I ask a big favor of you?" he would inquire. "What is it, Giles?" "Can I use the car on Saturday night?"

Naturally, he would expect me to say, "No," after which he would chew the rug, whine that I didn't love him, and tell me I was fired. "Well, see about that, Giles Conway," I muttered as I prepared counterstrategy. It was uncomplicated. When he asked to use the car, I planned to say, "Of course you can. And what's more, when you bring it back at 3 A.M. be sure to see if I'm sleeping soundly, and if I am, play some Rolling Stones records at maximum volume on my stereo."

Such was the scheme for holding on to my meal ticket, but they didn't call Giles Conway a 29-year-old corporate genius for nothing. Pausing at my desk, he said, "Could you do me a big favor, old-timer?"

"Anything, sir. Anything at all," I said. "Ask me if you can use the company car Saturday night," he said. Here was a surprise. I asked: "Can I use the company car Saturday night?"

"Absolutely not!" he roared, beaming with diabolical satisfac-

tion. Too slow-witted to realize that he might raise my salary if I chewed the rug and cried that he didn't love me, I could only gasp, "Why not?" "Because I'm the boss around here, and what I say goes," he thundered, and stalked off happily man.

It was soon apparent that he needed me. He invited me for dinner with five other people who had worn diapers in 1955 and started the discussion by saying, "You're too old ever to have watched 'Ding Dong School' with Miss Frances, I suppose."

Suppressing a suicidal urge to glow that he was too young even to have heard "Chandi the Magician" and "Buck Rogers in the 25th Century" back-to-back on radio, I said, "Television must have really been exciting in your days. Tell me about Captain Kangaroo and the Paraphrase."

"Don't you know anything at all?" his date said. "Captain Kangaroo had Mr. Moose and Mr. Greenbeard."

"And the Paraphrase," said Conway, "sang with Sam the Sham." "Tell him about Herman's Hermits," somebody said.

"The trouble with people your age is that you don't know any history," said Giles Conway.

I asked to be excused to go listen to some Benny Goodman records, but he refused. "Sit here and listen to me, and maybe you'll learn something," he said.

By 11 P.M. they were reminiscing about adventures in the gasoline lines in the good old days of 1973 when Conway interrupted. "It's past your bedtime, mister," he said. "Go home and get into bed right away. And don't leave your light on."

I obeyed gratefully. He's ordered me to come to his place next week and take a bath. I know why. He wants to be able to yell at me for making a mess of the bathroom. I'll leave a wet towel on his sofa and a pair of gym shoes on his dining table. I'll show up about that, he'll probably feel good enough to give me that raise.

Don't I worry he might read this? Come on, this is the baby-boom generation. If it's not on television, it doesn't exist.

New York Times Service

## Daniel Boorstin's Long Love Affair With Books

By Carol Krucoff

WASHINGTON — Before he will tell you why there are 24 hours in a day or how Emperor Shu Sung scheduled his 121 imperial bedmates during the Chou dynasty or any of the other "unpleasant" facts whose discovery gives meaning to life, Daniel J. Boorstin wants you to know that he has written his latest epic — an acclaimed 745-page history of the world — in his spare time.

"It might sound corny or pretentious," the librarian of Congress announces from behind a fortresslike desk in his Washington town house, "but I insisted on my right as a citizen and as a person to go on writing despite being the full-time librarian."

After nearly a decade in this role, Boorstin still lives in the shadow of criticism that he used federal time and staff to write his award-winning books — a charge that surfaced during his confirmation hearings in 1975.

Riding high after winning the 1974 Pulitzer Prize for "The Americans: The Democratic Experience," Boorstin was senior historian at the Smithsonian's Museum of History and Technology when Gerald Ford tapped him for the Library post. Then senators discovered that several federal employees had done research for his Pulitzer-winning and pressed him to stop writing as a condition of confirmation.

They might as well have asked him to rip out his heart. "I don't write to make money because I hope for prestige or to keep my job," says Boorstin, who writes each morning from 6 to 8 A.M. "I do it because I love it and can't help it."

He told senators then, "I will not promise not to write other books. I promise to give full attention and energy to my position." He reaffirms this promise now before the question even arises. He is still so sensitive to conflict-of-interest charges that he refuses to be interviewed on Library property, won't keep a typewriter in his offices there and Library employees request to autograph his books before or after official working hours.

You get the feeling that he'd like to grab your hand and race

you around his museum of a home. But since he is 69, he confines himself to pointing out a few prized possessions — Thai temple lions guarding the door, a signed New Yorker-style cartoon on the wall, a bust of Rube Goldberg in the corner — as he leads you downstairs to his scholarly retreat.

He has been awake — as is his lifelong habit — since before sunrise, writing what he will only say is "a sequel" to his latest tome, "The Discoverers." Subtitled "A History of Man's Search to Know His World and Himself," Boorstin's new best seller has been, he says, "the pleasure of my private hours over the last 15 years."

He took a circuitous route to best-sellerdom. His grandparents were Jewish immigrants, his father a Georgia attorney who helped defend Leo Frank, a factory superintendent who was accused of murdering a 13-year-old girl and was later lynched. When Boorstin was 2, the family moved to Tulsa, Oklahoma.

At 15, he left there for Harvard. A minority in a WASP nest, he launched a career that takes up nearly five times the space of most in Who's Who: Rhodes Scholar, barrister-at-law at London's Inner Temple, doctorate from Yale, author of 15 books, 25 years as a professor at the University of Chicago and teaching stints at universities from Rome to Kyoto.

Politically, he journeyed full swing from membership in the Communist Party in the late '30s to a current reputation for conservatism and close friendships with high-ranking Republicans, although he says he belongs to no political party. In 1953, he told the House Un-American Activities Committee that his past membership in the Communist Party was the act of an errand boy and gave them names of fellow party members.

Despite his renown as an American historian, Boorstin has never taken a course in American history. "I'm an amateur historian — a refugee from the law," he says, gleefully stuffing his pipe with Barking Dog tobacco. When he was living in England, he found that the more American I discovered I was. That's when I de-



Librarian of Congress Boorstin in his home library.

cided to try and define just what it is that makes Americans so American.

The result was his "Americans" trilogy and his career as a historian.

The facts Boorstin loves most, he says, "are the unnecessary ones. In a way, the most important things are the unnecessary things — great poems, for example. What is most characteristic about humanity is our need for uncovering the unnecessary."

And what is most characteristic about Boorstin — say those who know him well — is his same old search for answers, this consuming curiosity about the whole business of humankind. As Sampson drew strength from his hair, Boorstin gains strength from books. "The book is the

single greatest technological advance man's ever made," says Boorstin, who devotes about a tenth of "The Discoverers" to the history of books — nearly 25 pages more than he spends on "Surveying the Present."

He is troubled, he says, "by these hysterical people who say, 'I suppose you won't be buying many books now. You'll be buying hardware and software.' This displacive notion . . . that new technology will replace the old is a fallacy. People said the telegraph would replace the mails, the radio would replace the telegraph, the TV would replace the radio. But what new technology does is discover unexpected roles for the old. Who'd have thought people would walk around wearing radios, or that radios would

play the role they do in automobiles?"

Boorstin, for one, still writes with fountain pen and manual typewriter. The problem with word processors, he says, is that "I change things around as I write and I like to see what I had before I made changes." Informed that this can be done on some computer systems, he says, "I'm used to writing this way."

Boorstin's goal for the Library of Congress: "Open it up, open it up." Early on he appointed a task force to find ways to shake the institution's stuffy, closed-off reputation. He ordered the great bronze front doors to be kept open and had picnic tables installed out front. He arranged public activities and scholarly get-togethers on topics from Columbus to creativity.

To encourage reading, which he likens to "the sex act — done privately, and often in bed," he set up a Center for the Book. As part of the campaign, he enlisted CBS-TV to present a "Read More About It" bibliography at the end of special programs. His Council of Scholars ferrets out the librarians' areas of weakness and helps correct them. Currently, he is overseeing a Library committee on the Book in the Future, which is exploring the ways technology will affect books.

Of all the discoveries Boorstin has made in a lifetime devoted to that pursuit, "the most delightful discovery of all," he says, is his wife Ruth. They were introduced by her brother during Christmas vacation in 1940 — she was a Phi Beta Kappa Wellesley graduate of '23 and he "a stuffy old professor" of 26 — and they married the following April.

"It was the most important decision of my life," he says, "and there was no reason to hesitate. The really important decisions — choosing your calling and your spouse — have to be made for reasons you can't always articulate and should not try to. You marry someone because you can't help it. That's what love is."

Fiercely devoted, the Boorstins have meshed their lives and work over the years. "Ruth is my principal and most penetrating editor," he says. "She is creative, catalytic, inspiring."

## PEOPLE

## Soviet Conductor Quits 2 La Scala Productions

The Soviet conductor Yuri A. Rozovitch on Wednesday gave direction of an eagerly awaited premiere of a ballet and an opera performance at Milan's La Scala after blaming a sudden ailment. However, sources close to the conductor disclosed that the maestro left because he was unhappy with the layered rehearsals for "La Strada" and "Pagliacci." A theater spokesman said that the ballet, starring Carla Fracci and Ma. Pasetto, as well as the opera, starring Anna Pons and Adriano M. Pasetto, will go on. Michael Saxe will replace Rozovitch in the production of "La Strada" while "Pagliacci" will be directed by Edouard Mueller.

Sir Noel Coward would have loved it. The Queen Mother Elinor was at Westminster Abbey Wednesday to unveil a memorial stone to the songwriter-playwright Lord Laurence Olivier brought flowers, Sir Richard Attenborough delivered a eulogy, and Sir John Gielgud recited a sonnet. Coward friends had long sought to have him commemorated in the 1,000-year-old church where many of England's kings, queens and poets buried. Coward died in Jamaica years ago at age 73, and was buried there. The engraved epitaph on a memorial stone reads, "A Talent Amused" — taken from a line in play "Bitter Sweet."

Protests have forced Ben Mussolini's grandchild, 1-year-old Alexander Mussolini, to play a young Jew woman in the movie "The As Underground" and take the part a nun instead, says the film's director. The picture is based on a director Alexander Ramati's memories of a clandestine operation save Jews in Italy during World War II. A Polish-born Jew, Ramati arrived in Assisi in June 1944 with serving with the Free Polish Force attached to the British 8th Arm. Miss Mussolini, a niece of film Sophia Loren, agreed to the chican after relatives of Jewish survivors advised to the film, said such a casting of the fascist dictator's grand daughter "might be a source of offense for people who lived through that period," Ramati explained.

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PAS DE LA CASA. Sell furnished apartment, of 40 sq. m. in 1st floor. Keys delivered immediately.

12/1: 3 rooms, 66 sq. m., 1978-80. 12/2: 3 rooms, 66 sq. m., 1978-80. 12/3: 3 rooms, 66 sq. m., 1978-80. 12/4: 3 rooms, 66 sq. m., 1978-80. 12/5: 3 rooms, 66 sq. m., 1978-80. 12/6: 3 rooms, 66 sq. m., 1978-80. 12/7: 3 rooms, 66 sq. m., 1978-80. 12/8: 3 rooms, 66 sq. m., 1978-80. 12/9: 3 rooms, 66 sq. m., 1978-80. 12/10: 3 rooms, 66 sq. m., 1978-80. 12/11: 3 rooms, 66 sq. m., 1978-80. 12/12: 3 rooms, 66 sq. m., 1978-80. 12/13: 3 rooms, 66 sq. m., 1978-80. 12/14: 3 rooms, 66 sq. m., 1978-80. 12/15: 3 rooms, 66 sq. m., 1978-80. 12/16: 3 rooms, 66 sq. m., 1978-80. 12/17: 3 rooms, 66 sq. m., 1978-80. 12/18: 3 rooms, 66 sq. m., 1978-80. 12/19: 3 rooms, 66 sq. m., 1978-80. 12/20: 3 rooms, 66 sq. m., 1978-80. 12/21: 3 rooms, 66 sq. m., 1978-80. 12/22: 3 rooms, 66 sq. m., 1978-80. 12/23: 3 rooms, 66 sq. m., 1978-80. 12/24: 3 rooms, 66 sq. m., 1978-80. 12/25: 3 rooms, 66 sq. m., 1978-80. 12/26: 3 rooms, 66 sq. m., 1978-80. 12/27: 3 rooms, 66 sq. m., 1978-80. 12/28: 3 rooms, 66 sq. m., 1978-80. 12/29: 3 rooms, 66 sq. m., 1978-80. 12/30: 3 rooms, 66 sq. m., 1978-80. 12/31: 3 rooms, 66 sq. m., 1978-80.

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